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FILMS

The Battle Song of the Proletarian Revolution in Education

- comment on the color feature film "Breaking With Old Ideas"

by

Ch'u Lan (初 瀾)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1976)

At a time when a great debate on the line and orientation of the revolution in education is being conducted in depth under the leadership of the Party, the color feature film "Breaking With Old Ideas" is shown. Through the fierce struggle between the two lines at the initial period of the founding of the Communist Labor University, it portrays this proletarian heroic image of Lung Cheng-kuo, who dares to sail against the wind and do just the opposite of what the revisionist line in education teaches in the revolution in education. With the banner unfurled and at the most appropriate time, it participates in this great debate on major issues of right and wrong on the educational front. It effectively refutes the farragoes in educational circles, and rebuffs this Right-deviation wind for reversing past verdicts and counter-attacking in revenge the great proletarian cultural revolution, thus playing a militant role in inspiring and encouraging the people.

Just as what Lung Kuo-cheng says in the film: "The voyage of the revolution in education is not plain sailing." Both past and present experiences tell us that the repeated tests of strength between the two classes and two lines on the educational front invariably manifest themselves acutely on the following question: What sort of enrollment system should be practiced? Should schools be run in an open-door way or in a closed-door way? How should we look at the quality of education? Should

intellectual culture be put above all else, or should there be all-round moral, intellectual and physical development? And so on and so forth. The essence of all these struggles is a question of turning the school into a tool of which class for exercising dictatorship and of training successors for which class. The clash of contradictions in the film "Breaking With Old Ideas" and the several rounds of struggle between Lung Kuo-cheng and Ts'ao Chung-he also unfold in this way. Thus the questions raised in the film are of universal educational significance and realistic controversial nature. With vivid and impressive artistic images, it shows that in order to adhere to the orientation that "education must be revolutionized," it is necessary to brave the waves, boldly advance against the torrents, declare war on the revisionist line in education and the old system of education, and thoroughly break with old traditional concepts that reflect the traditional relations of the system of ownership.

For whom should the gate of the school be opened? This is a question bearing on the class nature of the school. The system of student enrollment in the old schools used such conventions as "qualification," "educational background" and "diploma" to bar the children of workers and peasants from the school. Actually, this was for depriving the working people of the right to learn cultural knowledge, and stood for the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat in the educational field.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, by way of "selecting students from among workers and peasants with practical experience," the worker-peasant-soldier students attend and manage universities and transform them with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. This is a new thing and the fruit of victory of the revolution in education.

The scene of the entrance examination in the film gives us a deep and unforgettable impression. It makes us bear in mind how difficult it was for the children of workers and peasants to go to universities under the old educational system. In the face of the freezing bourgeois doorman, the old representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association says indignantly: "The Communist Party and Chairman Mao have run the school right in front of our doorsteps, but we poor and lower-middle peasants still cannot get in." What is to be done? Lung Kuo-cheng, the newly-arrived Party committee secretary and headmaster, waves his arm and shouts in the spirit of going against the tide: "Since it is the bourgeoisie that guards the gate, you can force your way in!" Not a single achievement of the revolution in education is not scored through struggle. "Forcing your way in" or breaking through the bourgeois cordon is the beginning of the contest of the proletariat for the educational battlefront.

We can see that under the auspices of Lung Kuo-cheng and with the participation of the old representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association, a fundamental change takes place in the method, content and result of this examination once the bourgeois doorman is replaced by the proletarian doorman. The breeder Hsu Niu-tsai is admitted; the skilled seed breeder Li Chin-feng is admitted; the young blacksmith Chiang Ta-nien is also admitted. The masses are jubilant. Dancing with joy, Niu-tsai

new teaching order of the proletariat will be established. It is only because of bourgeois prejudice that people do not regard such as order. Nevertheless, the poor and lower-middle peasants have a very profound understanding of this dialectical law of destruction and construction. With two handfuls of mud, the old representative clearly explains the unity of theory and practice and the reason why teaching must be combined with production. Lung Kuo-cheng evaluates this simple allegory as a big-character poster of high standard. This revolutionary "big-character poster" is a forceful refutation of the argument which distorts open-door education as "practice--practice--practice."

The strategy of the bourgeoisie toward the worker-peasant students in school education invariably follows the following law: The first step is to close the door upon these students. Once their defense line is broken through, the bourgeois tactic of "digesting" these students is used behind closed doors. If this does not work, the last "trump card" is used by making a fuss about the quality of education, and they are driven out of the school again with the "diarrhea" method, or the method of "natural elimination." This trilogy is none other than the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat in the educational field.

In the film, one example is that Ts'ao Chung-he makes use of the method of surprise test "because he wants to wipe out some of the students who are not up to the standard." With a short notification "ordering withdrawal from school," Li Chin-feng and the others are arbitrarily expelled. Seen today, how frightening this scene of the persecution of the worker-peasant students by the revisionist line in education is! Chiang Ta-nien, who has a strong character, is extremely indignant and leaves right away. When Lung Kuo-cheng, who has just got back to the school from another place, hears this, he immediately runs after Ta-nien. He passes through the shrubs, scales the mountain ridge, and finally catches up with Ta-nien at the blacksmith's shop in one breath. With profound proletarian feelings, he holds Ta-nien in his arms and says: "Come! Follow me back to the university." This very scene makes our eyes moisten. This is an accusation against the revisionist line in education. It is also an eulogy of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education. The fact that the students are driven out after they have forced their way in and are finally persuaded to go back reflects how complicated and acute is the struggle between the two classes and two lines on the educational front!

How should we look at the quality of education and distinguish between good and bad students? Even if we look through the history of education for all times and for all countries, there is not any "unified criterion" that stands above classes. Ts'ao Chung-he says that "it is necessary to have a unified criterion." How hypocritical this is! Li Chin-feng turns in a "blank sheet" in the examination because she has to give emergency rescue to the paddy fields suffering from serious insect pests. Yu Fa-ken scores "five marks" in all subjects but makes use of the little bit of technique he has just learned to "extort money" from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Of these two students, who is good and who is bad? How can the criteria followed by two antagonistic classes be identical? The unified criterion Ts'ao Chung-he demands is none other than the criterion of the bourgeoisie.

You don't agree with his criterion, do you? So, you do not pay attention to quality, and you regard as good students whom he thinks to be bad. Those farragoes in education circles nowadays would say that you are "a drag to the four modernizations." This kind of logic that stands truth on its head seeks nothing more than to incorporate the revolution in education into the bourgeois orbit and turn it into something acceptable to them, so that the bourgeoisie can once again lord it over in the educational field. But, no matter how hard the bourgeoisie tries to stir up others with sensational statements on the question of the quality of education, they after all cannot intimidate the proletariat and the revolutionary people who are armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Numerous outstanding worker-peasant-soldier students like Li Chin-feng study assiduously for the revolution and are good at analyzing and solving problems in the three great revolutionary movements, thus handing in Red examination papers to the Party and the people. The proletariat is satisfied with their quality which is acclaimed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. We simply do not want the kind of "quality" advertised by the bourgeoisie!

In compliance with Chairman Mao's educational policy, Lung Kuo-cheng aptly says: "Students trained by our Communist Labor University must have communist consciousness as well as knowledge, and they must also be able to perform productive labor, and become college students both Red and vocationally proficient." This embodies the viewpoint of the proletariat on the question of the quality of education.

In the acute and complicated class struggle and two-class struggle in the countryside, Li Chin-feng not only can see through but also dares to resist Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of "san-tzu i-pao" /the extension of free markets and of plots for private use, the promotion of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on a household basis. - Translator/. She points out: "The report of Deputy Commissioner Chao is a poisonous weed that follows the capitalist road." This shows that she has a very high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and has scored outstanding achievements on this main lesson of class struggle. In the struggle for production and in scientific experiment, she is able to breed superior strains of rice, discover insect pests in the paddy fields of the production team, and organize her schoolmates and the commune members to opportunely exterminate them. Is this not knowledge? Is this not culture?

Some people vilify us of advocating "not going to school" and "not emphasizing the study of culture" because we criticize "putting intellectual culture above all else." This is really a farrago. The proletarian educational policy all along calls for all-round development morally, intellectually and physically, and the dialectical unity of the three things in order to become both Red and vocationally proficient. As a matter of fact, in the attitude toward good or bad educational quality, all classes put the political criterion above everything else.

We say that Li Chin-feng is a good student primarily because she dares to block the capitalist road and march toward socialism both inside and outside the school. Ts'ao Chung-he and others regard Li Chin-feng as a bad student

and even hold a general meeting to criticize her primarily because she was violated the "propriety" of "the dignity of the teacher," and gone beyond the orbit of "intellectual culture above all else," and because she dares to fight against the bourgeoisie and revisionism for the sake of adhering to the socialist road. From this, it can be seen that what the proletariat considers as necessary requirements for good students are precisely the "crimes" of "bad students" in the eyes of the bourgeoisie.

All kinds of culture belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines. Under the command of proletarian politics, we have all along paid attention to the importance of grasping cultural and scientific knowledge. Those people who make every effort to uphold "intellectual culture above all else" are not so enthusiastic for intellectual culture, and their real intention is simply to uphold putting bourgeois politics above all else. Of course, there are some comrades who love to find fault with this socialist new thing in the form of revolution in education because they are the prisoners of old traditional concepts. Just as what Lu Hsün once said: "Despite the fact that a modern glass mirror is better than an ancient brass mirror, they always stubbornly think that 'the glass mirror is not as accurate as the brass mirror in reflecting our face.'" Only when such comrades have freed themselves from bourgeois prejudices can they share a common language with the masses of workers and peasants on the question of the revolution in education.

As we watch the film "Breaking With Old Ideas," we keep thinking about the current mass debate on the educational front. This kind of feeling at the time of watching a film is very rare. We are truly happy about it. This shows that our literary and art creation is more and more closely integrated with actual struggle, and has therefore, greatly strengthened its militant role. The struggles in all spheres of the superstructure are closely related. In works of literature and art that reflect the struggle on the educational front, there is always the question of to which class should praises be sung. "Breaking With Old Ideas" is a battle song praising the proletarian revolution in education, and is consequently applauded by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. "Like launching bamboo rafts on the spring river, the labor university is exactly what we want." This song, sung by Li Chin-feng in the film when she is traveling on a bamboo raft in the rapids, reflects the warm feelings of our broad masses of worker-peasant soldier students of today for socialist new colleges. It also shows the determination and fighting will of the revolutionary teachers and students who adhere to the Party's basic line, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, take class struggle as the key link in properly carrying out the revolution in education. "We can clasp the moon in the ninth Heaven and seize turtles deep down in the five seas, and return amid triumphant song of laughter." Let the battle song of the proletarian revolution in education be sung louder and clearer!

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Persist in the Open-Door Education and Properly Carry Out the Revolution in Education

by

the Office of Studies of the Hopei Engineering College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 1, 1975)

In the course of studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we have summed up our experience in the revolution in education in the light of realities over the past several years. What impresses us most is that the revolution in education is an important component of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Education is a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. To transform a school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must follow Chairman Mao's instruction and conscientiously implement the policy that "education should serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor." It is also necessary to persist in open-door education in order to make the school meet the needs of the three great revolutionary movements.

Rely On the Working Class To Train Successors to the Revolutionary Cause

In gearing education to the needs of the three great revolutionary movements, we must first train people with socialist consciousness to enable them to develop the economic base.

Since 1970, we have enrolled worker-peasant-soldier students for several terms in accordance with Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive." These students come from the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and are relatively high in ideological consciousness. They constitute an important force in attending and managing universities and using Mao Tsetung thought to transform old colleges and universities. On the other hand, however, as was pointed out by the great teacher Lenin, "There has never been a Chinese Wall between the workers and the old society." We must be on guard against the effect of the revisionist pernicious influence, such as "placing intellectual culture above all else," "private ownership of knowledge" and "studying in order to become officials," on certain students. Without giving priority to the transformation of students' thinking, we cannot train socialist-minded and cultured laborers. Therefore, over the past few years, we guided the teachers and students along the road of the "May 7 Directive," and persisted in open-door education, gave full play to the role of the working class in training successors to the revolutionary cause, taught the worker-peasant-soldier students to integrate themselves with workers and peasants, fostered their thoughts and feelings in willing to become laborers of a new type so as to increase their knowledge and ability through participation in practice of struggle.

The achievement made by a section of teachers and students in the machine-building specialty of our college in conducting open-door education

at the Tangshan Diesel Engine Plant is an example. They went to the diesel engine plant in July last year. An agreement was reached between factory and college: To serve the goal of fundamentally achieving farm mechanization in the local area by 1980, they jointly undertook the task of designing, building and installing twelve units of machine tools for the cam shaft automatic line and the main bearing and back bearing of the conveyor system, and used these tasks to guide teaching. The factory and the college practiced the "three-in-one" combination of workers, students and teachers in the whole designing, building and installing process. Over a dozen workers led 30 students to take up designing, building and installing work on the one hand, and held themselves responsible for the transformation of the students' thinking on the other. At first, because the aim of some students in studying technique was not correctly oriented, the Party committee of the factory and the workers educated them by citing two kinds of results yielded by the two kinds of behavior adopted by the technicians of this factory for example. For several years, because some technicians of this factory were all along able to study techniques and integrate themselves with the workers, they successively completed four mechanical conveyor systems and over 100 units of special-purpose machine tools and were welcomed by the workers. However, the aim of some technicians in studying techniques were not correctly oriented, and they were divorced from the workers and from production through practicing designing behind closed doors. As a result, the four integrated sets of machine tools worked had to be scraped. The leadership and master workmen of the factory sternly pointed out: "Whether or not the technicians can be prompted by the needs of the revolution to make their techniques ever more perfect and to integrate themselves with the workers and productive labor is a major question bearing on whether or not we can properly follow the 'July 21 Directive' road." Thus educated, the students said: "Through participation in productive labor and integration with the workers, we must temper ourselves into successors to the revolutionary cause."

Through participation in labor and integration with the workers, the students' mental outlook changed tremendously. They had a better and deeper understanding of what they had learned and were better able to solve practical problems. Guided by the teachers and technicians, they designed, built and installed three production lines equipped with twelve units of machine tools for the plant. The efficiency of the cam processing automatic line alone was raised 60 times, thus allowing the labor of seven workers to be spared. Everyone said, "This visit to the factory is a compulsory subject in order to become socialist-minded and cultured laborers."

Serve the Consolidation and Development of the Socialist Economic Base

The Party's general policy for the development of the national economy reflects the objective needs of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Education must consciously carry out firmly the Party's general policy for the development of the national economy. Engineering colleges and schools not only should be concerned with the two-line struggle on the industrial front and the development of industrial production but also should actively make more contributions to the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Marx said, "The productivity of agricultural labor that exceeds the individual needs of a

laborer is the foundation of every society." Chairman Mao also pointed out, "With the development of agriculture and light industry, heavy industry will find a market and have capital and will develop more quickly." It will not do to develop industry divorced from agriculture. Therefore, in making plans, doing things and pondering problems, we must take into consideration the great majority of the population--peasants. Before the great cultural revolution, however, education was dominated by the revisionist line and the method of running schools behind closed doors was practiced. Little attention was paid to the need for agricultural modernization even when students went to factories to study.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we raised our awareness. Our college conducted a debate around the question of whether or not engineering colleges and schools should make more contributions to agricultural production. The result of the debate strengthened the conviction that education must serve the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base, including the promotion of agricultural production. This debate was first unfolded on the question of installing the specialty in agricultural engineering in the department of agricultural engineering.

Shortly after the beginning of the revolution in education in our college, some people said: "Engineering colleges and schools should not start any special course in agricultural engineering but should strike out the word 'agricultural' and change it into the 'mechanical engineering department'." At that time, we studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and with the need for the development of the national economy in mind, we persisted in running the special course in agricultural engineering.

Later, another struggle took place over the question of sending the agricultural engineering specialty to Chengte. The Chengte Prefecture Tractor Plant was planning to build on a trial basis tractors suitable for mountainous areas. The teachers and students were inspired when they learned of this, and they decided to take part in the trial-building work and contribute their strength toward the agricultural mechanization of the mountainous areas. However, some people said that "this product is not typical," "is not up to the world standard," and "runs counter to the direction for the development of production." The Party branch organized in good time the teachers and students to make a discussion. Everyone was made to realize that the building of new farm machines urgently needed by our mountainous areas through self-reliance is in line with the direction for the development of socialist production. Therefore, the teachers and students picked up their luggage and went to the tractor plant in Chengte Prefecture. They worked vigorously side by side with the workers and technicians for more than 14 days and produced the blueprint for a tractor suitable for mountainous areas and successfully trial built it in November 1974.

From then on, the students of all specialties in the college raced to make more contributions to industrial and agricultural production, and especially to support learning from Tachai in agriculture. Specialties in agricultural engineering, inorganic chemistry, mechanical engineering, heat treatment, foundry, etc., also sent out teachers and students to various parts of the province to vigorously conduct research in chemical fertilizer and build tractors.

It Is Necessary To Go More Often to County- and Commune-Run Industrial Enterprises To Run Schools

Engineering colleges and schools conducting open-door education should go more often to industrial centers in counties and communes. This is needed to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, to gradually reduce the three major differences and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Our approach is as follows: We go to county and commune-run factories to conduct open-door education, organize teaching on the basis of giving industrial support and aid to agriculture, start scientific research in products and project for supporting agriculture, and send service teams to serve rural industrial production.

In the past few years, we successively sent almost 100 groups to assist in producing tractors on a large scale in Hopei Province. In the Hsingtai Tractor Plant, we conducted research in the building of medium-sized tractors and worked on designing the streamlined chassis of a gear box. In Funing county, we took part in the study and building of the "long legs" of the diesel engine and worked on the trial-production of special-purpose machine tools, integrated sets of machine tools, gears made of ordinary steel in place of fine-quality steel, nodular graphite cast iron caterpillar belts, etc. The teachers and students conducted scientific research work in projects for supporting agriculture, vigorously designed indigenous equipment for county and commune-run industries, and rushed out harvesters and threshing and winnowing machines. They also helped the counties and communes set up "May 7" spare-time universities and various types of short-term training classes. We sent service teams to the two counties of Tach'eng and Jench'iu to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in building electrical appliances factories through self-reliance. In the severe cold of winter, they worked together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to set up poles, string wires and build rural electric power networks. Due to the low voltage, the power-driven machines often blow the fuse as soon as they were started. This seriously hampered spring farming and drainage and irrigation. They considered as urgent what the poor and lower-middle peasants considered as urgent, made do with what was available, and successfully produced a simple transformer after one month of efforts, thus solving the problem in time. Meanwhile, they also ran rural electrical engineering short-term training classes, trained over 300 rural electricians, and compiled teaching materials on rural electrical engineering. This work was welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

* * *

DEATH OF CHOU EN-LAI

Obituary Notice Issued by CPC Central Committee,
NPC Standing Committee, State Council
Comrade Chou En-lai Passes Away

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

obituary notice issued by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china:

the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china announce with extreme grief: comrade chou en-lai, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, died of cancer at 09:57 hours on january 8, 1976 in peking at the age of 78.

comrade chou en-lai was a fine member of the communist party of china, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people, a loyal revolutionary fighter of the chinese people and an outstanding, long-tested leader of the party and the state.

since comrade chou en-lai fell ill in 1972, he had been given meticulous, many-sided treatment by medical personnel under the constant and affectionate attention of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee. he persevered in work all the time and waged a tenacious struggle against the illness. owing to the worsening of his conditions despite all treatment, comrade chou en-lai, the great fighter of the chinese people, finally departed from us. his death is a gigantic loss to our party, our army and the people of our country, to the cause of china's socialist revolution and construction, to the international cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, as well as to the cause of the international communist movement.

loyal to the party and the people, comrade chou en-lai fought heroically and with utter devotion for the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for the victory of the cause of the chinese people's liberation and the cause of communism, to which

he selflessly dedicated all his energies throughout his life. under the leadership of chairman mao, comrade chou en-lai made indelible contributions and performed immortal services to building and developing the marxist communist party of china, to building and developing our invincible people's army, to the victory of the new democratic revolution and the founding of socialist new china, to consolidating the great unity of the people of all nationalities led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants and developing the revolutionary united front, to the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialist revolution and construction, the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat of our country, to strengthening the unity of the international revolutionary forces and to the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism, and thus won the whole-hearted love, respect and admiration of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country.

the life of comrade chou en-lai was one of glorious fighting for the cause of communism; it was a life of persevering in continuing the revolution.

the news of comrade chou en-lai's death will arouse deep grief in the hearts of our people. we must turn our grief into strength. the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should learn from comrade chou en-lai's proletarian revolutionary spirit and his noble revolutionary qualities and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, unite as one, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and strive to consolidate. the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, build china into a powerful modern socialist country and win victory for the cause of communism.

eternal glory to comrade chou en-lai, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and outstanding communist fighter excl.

List of Funeral Committee for Late Comrade
Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

the list of the funeral committee for the late comrade chou en-lai

mao tsetung, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chu teh, chang chun-chiao, wei kuo-ching, liu po-cheng, chiang ching (female), hsu shih-yu, hua kuo-feng, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, chen yung-kuei, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien (female), su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, soong ching ling (female), kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang (female), ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen (female), yao lien-wei, teng ying-chao (female), tsao yi-ou (female), su yu, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu, sun chien, shen yen-ping, pebala gelieh-namje, chiang hua, chang yao-tzu, kuo yu-feng, keng piao, lo ching-chang, li ta-chang, lu ying, hsu chien-sheng, mo ai, chu mu-chih, tong kang, wu pao-hua, chin tsu-min, hsieh ching-yi (female), yang po-lan (female), chiao kuan-hua, shih yi-chih, li chiang, fang yi, sha feng, chen shao-kun, chou tzu-chien, liu hsi-yao, li chi-tai, wang cheng, li cheng-fang, pien chiang, wang yang, hsu chin-chiang, kang shih-en, chien cheng-ying (female), chien chih-kuang, wan li, yeh fei, chung fu-hsiang, chang ching-fu, fan tzu-yu, yu hui-yung, chou jung-hsin, liu hsiang-ping (female), chuang tse-tung, wu ching-tung, su ching, fang chiang, chen kuo-tung, yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, chang tsung-hsun, lin li-yun (female), tsai hsiao, chu yun-shan, liu wen-hui, shih liang (female), hu yu-chih, sha chien-li, chi fang, huang ting-chen, chou pei-yuan and tien fu-ta.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

New Successes in Mass Scientific Experiments at Taching Oilfield

(NCNA-English Taching, Jan. 8, 1976)

at the taching oilfield, china's biggest petroleum base, some 1,280 technical innovations were made last year. of these, 150 were major items, some of which filled in gaps in china's oil technology, and a large number are up to advanced national or international standards.

the adoption of multiple coverage technology in seismic prospecting has helped increase accuracy in prospecting, and the use of blow-out prevention techniques and artificial diamond drill-bits facilitate high speed, high-quality drilling.

a new breakthrough in geological prospecting made possible for the first time completion of the study of the sedimentation of oil-bearing formations in one whole part of the oilfield. the sand fracturing process has been perfected by improving the method of injecting water into different oil zones. new advances have also been made in separating water from crude oil through pipes by electro-chemical process and in ground construction. all this has greatly ensured high and stable output of crude oil at taching.

under the leadership of party organizations, engineers and technicians have persevered in integrating themselves with workers ever since the oilfield was opened. working alongside workers and leading cadres, they introduced technical innovations and transformations and have greatly contributed to the constant, rapid development of the oilfield. the taching oilfield has registered an annual increase of more than 30 per cent in crude oil output since it went into operation. now, the present crude oil output is five and a half times that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

well over 1,100 engineers and technicians from 17 research institutes went to worksites last year to join workers in carrying out scientific research and technical innovations. they completed 35 research projects at 139 extraction teams and in less than three months, investigated conditions in the oil wells to provide scientific data for stabilising high yields.

chairman mao's teachings on "independence and self-reliance" and "doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind" inspired the workers and technicians in the oilfield with determination to scale the heights of science. in order to meet the requirements of crude oil dehydration, they made over

4,000 experiments and successfully produced a highly-efficient demulsifying agent, which helped the oilfield reach advanced chinese and international standards in the water content index in crude oil and oil content index in effluent. petro-technicians made dozens of careful observations at the oil wells daily to analyze contradictions. in just three months they designed and made china's first neutron -- neutron log with all chinese-made elements. this has filled a gap in china's geophysical prospecting technology and provides new means for finding more oil and natural gas fields.

these are just a few of a large number of examples of the major achievements jointly made by technicians and experienced petroleum workers. six women technicians working alongside oil workers learned that the latter had long wished to introduce an effective chemical method for removing the paraffin residue clogging the tubing. they organized a team and surveyed major oil wells last march and collected more than 100 proposals from workers. three months and 180 experiments later, they finally succeeded in finding an effective process. industrial experiments on seriously wax-accumulated wells shows that the adoption of this method helps revive some "abandoned wells" and increases the output of oil wells in operation.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Shantung Colleges Help to Develop Agriculture

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jan. 8, 1976)

the shantung agricultural college has trained nearly 30,000 agro-technicians, and also members of management staff, for counties, people's communes and farms since it initiated short courses for the rural areas in 1971.

proceeding from the practical needs of the learn-from-tachai movement, this training is linked with the courses run by all the 19 universities and colleges in east china's shantung province, in and outside school, for training personnel for socialist agriculture.

the training takes various forms. one type consists of short courses which make use of college equipment, classrooms and compounds. another type is that set up in people's communes, their sub-divisions and factories with which the colleges have established regular contact as part of the "open-door" system of education. a third type is the practice of sending a number of teachers and students to help various places and organizations run "mobile" short courses in communes and their production brigades and teams.

shantung university has organized more than 20 short courses on insecticides, seed breeding and ammonium humate, training a total of 1,500 technicians. medical colleges have trained many barefoot doctors for the rural areas.

the shantung engineering college has repudiated the viewpoint held prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution that science and engineering colleges had no connection with agriculture. with great zeal it has trained many rural electricians, mechanics and pump operators for agriculture.

throughout the province universities and colleges have orientated their scientific research to the promotion of agricultural development. teachers and students of horticulture in the shantung agricultural college and commune peasants of the tashihpei brigade made joint experiments in planting apple seedlings closely so as to make the young trees bear fruit earlier.

shantung university in 1975 undertook 18 research projects serving agriculture. teachers and students in the biology department have made good use of microorganisms and insects that are natural enemies to harmful insects. they have also studied monoploid breeding, laser breeding and other new techniques to enrich crop varieties.

teachers and students of the east china petroleum college cooperated with a chemical plant in making a valuable new product in the process of petroleum refining for stimulating the growth of plants. experiments over 533,000 hectares have yielded fairly good results.

the higher educational institutions in the province have sent teachers and students to help prefectures and counties run the workers' and peasants' colleges. the workers' college in chucheng county is run with the assistance of the shantung engineering college. it has set up several specialities, including farm machinery, electricity for agricultural use and foundry work to meet the needs of the rural areas. it is training over 500 technicians a year for the county. some colleges have assigned personnel to help small and medium-sized factories in counties and people's communes run schools. they have helped to solve many problems in the service of agriculture.

the colleges have published a wealth of teaching material to promote technical education throughout the countryside. in the last few years the shantung agricultural colleges have compiled more than 50 kinds of teaching materials for short courses to meet practical needs. these are very helpful to the training of agricultural technicians.

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER PLANTS

Modern Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant Built in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

a new modern nitrogenous fertilizer plant has been built and put into operation recently on the plain between the sunghua and liaoho rivers, an important grain centre in northeast china.

equipped with highly automated machinery, the chienkuo fertilizer has an annual designed capacity of 50,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and 80,000 tons of urea. it is the first plant to produce urea in kirin province.

taking class struggle as the key link and through the conscientious study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticism of liu shao-chi's and lin piao's revisionist lines, the builders of the plant have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. imbued with enthusiasm for socialism, they speeded up the construction of the project while ensuring the quality of work in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

TREATMENT OF FRACTURES

North China Hospital Integrates Chinese, Western Methods in Treating Fractures

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jan. 8, 1976)

shang tien-yu, deputy head of the orthopaedic department of the tientsin hospital, and some other surgeons in combining western and traditional chinese methods have made advances in treating open, old and vertebral fractures. their experience was presented in a recent national conference on fracture treatment by combined methods.

the method they created has been used since 1958, and was greatly improved in the great proletarian cultural revolution. their method of dealing with a mal-united fracture is not by an operation that causes the patient more suffering and brings dubious results. instead, it converts an old fracture into a "new" one by re-fracturing the mal-united fragments through manipulation or simple operation.

the hospital has had satisfactory results over the past three years in 71 cases of mal-united fractures of the shaft of femur (thigh-bone).

in a series of 53 cases of vertebral fracture, good results were achieved in avoiding paralysis of the lower limbs -- a common complication. a standard western practice is to reduce the fracture by manipulation and immobilize the trunk in a plaster jacket until union. shang tien-yu and other surgeons integrated the best of chinese and western treatment under the guidance of the new principles of fracture treatment. a new method for vertebral fracture has been developed and it has the advantage of satisfactory reduction of the vertebral body and promotes functional recovery. this method involves helping patients with a simple compressed fracture do certain exercises with the whole body, or with part of the body in cases of paralysis of the lower limbs while the patient lies on his back with a pillow under the injured part. the compressed vertebral body gradually bulges up and the broken ends of the spinal lamina achieve realigned contact and gradually unite. the dislocation between the vertebral body is spontaneously reduced, so that pressure on the spinal cord is released and function of the lower limbs restored.

on one occasion the wound of a rejoined severed limb was seriously infected despite strict disinfection and mass doses of antibiotics. there was danger to both the limb and patient. surgeons then introduced traditional chinese medicine for such a wound, making a breakthrough in the use of herbal dressings. the necrotissue sloughed off and fresh granulation tissue grew, and covered the exposed bone. the wound healed completely.

this encouraged shang tien-yu and his colleagues to investigate and select a number of medicinal herbs that aid in draining pus of different colors and smells, deteriorating necrotic tissue and hastening granulation. this method of treatment in the past three years in a series of 56 patients with open infected fracture has brought healing and union in an average of 150 days without resorting to amputation.

a western-trained surgeon with more than 30 years of clinical practice, shang tien-yu and others responded to chairman mao's instruction in 1958 that "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level." shang tien-yu was surprised to see traditional practitioners reduce fractures by dexterous manipulation, immobilize them locally with short splints, encourage early exercise and massage, obtaining better results, including on patients treated with unsatisfactory results at his hospital. he plunged into the study with enthusiasm,

recognizing both the strong points of traditional medicine and the shortcomings of western orthopaedics. shang tien-yu and other orthopaedic surgeons learned a great deal from veteran traditional practitioners in tientsin about various ways of manipulating fractures, and their experience in using paper pads and splints for immobilization. they also saw the advantages of encouraging patients to do functional exercises and in line with chairman mao's teaching on "weeding through the old to bring forth the new", they brought into play the best of the two schools of medicine to make new progress.

shang tien-yu has summarized some of the advances as part of the ideological struggle against idealist and metaphysical viewpoints. in reviewing his clinical practice, he came to realize that he had over-stressed fixation, ignoring movement; emphasized reduction of bone fragment and neglected the function of muscles and other soft tissues in fracture treatment; paid too much attention to the injured part to the neglect of the whole body. he reduced and immobilized the bone fragments only by recourse to external methods, repairing human limbs as if they were ordinary "tools", and ignored the patient's initiative and the internal fixation capacity of the limb.

following chairman mao's teaching "between the opposites in a contradiction there is at once unity and struggle, and it is this that impels things to move and change", he tried to apply a dialectical point of view in treating fractures, which he summed up in these four principles: combination of movement and immobilization, giving equal emphasis to bone and muscle, treating the injured part and the body as a whole and cooperation between medical personnel and patients. these principles were followed through in the new method of using small splints for localized immobilization.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BELGIUM

New Belgian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

j.a. raoul schoumaker, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of belgium to the people's republic of china, this afternoon presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien and deputy director of the west european affairs department chi tsung-hua.

also present were minister-counsellor juan cassiers and other officials of the belgian embassy here.

CHINA AND BENIN

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Benin Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met with traore ali moussa bajo, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of benin to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

the secretariat of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai and the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

dear comrades,

the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france learnt with very deep grief of the death on december 16, 1975, of comrade kang sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

comrade kang sheng was a comrade very close to and very dear in the hearts of the political secretary, the leaders and members of the marxist-leninist communist party of france. he played an inestimable role in strengthening the solidarity between our two parties in the revolutionary fight against revisionism and always followed the proletarian internationalist line of chairman mao when meeting our delegations.

as an eminent leader of the communist party of china, an exemplary communist and a great revolutionary fighter of the chinese people, comrade kang sheng was all his life in the forefront of the struggle in the new-democratic revolution, in socialist revolution and construction, during the great proletarian cultural revolution and of the protracted struggle against modern revisionism.

we are convinced that the communist party of china, the chinese people's army and all the great chinese people will turn grief into strength and under the leadership of chairman mao, follow with perseverance the basic line of the party, persevere in the continuation of the revolution, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism and transform china into a modern and powerful socialist country, thereby making an immense contribution to the world proletarian revolution.

for its part our party is firmly decided to learn from the intrepid marxist-leninist spirit and the proletarian internationalist spirit of comrade kang sheng.

immortal is the memory of comrade kang sheng, a great proletarian revolutionary and an infallible fighter against revisionism excl.

A Visit to France -- By Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

the ties of friendship that bind the chinese and french peoples will be as everlasting as the ceaseless flow of the yangtze and seine rivers.

this is stressed by the chinese journalists delegation which visited france last november as guest of the foreign ministry of the french government. a retrospect of the visit is carried in the "people's daily" today. the article reads in part as follows:

during our two-week stay in france, we were friendly and cordially received by the french government and people everywhere we went -- in paris, tours, lyons, nantes and other cities, in the scenic loire valley and bretagne on the atlantic coast.

on the following day of our arrival in paris, we were received respectively by prime minister jacques chirac, president of national assembly edgar faure and minister of industry and research michel d'ornano.

prime minister chirac recalled chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's successful visit to france last may. he told us that the current of public opinion in france favours friendship with china. and he is pleased with this. the french government wishes to maintain amicable relations with china and this forms an important factor in its foreign policy, he said.

throughout our tour in france, we were warmly received by many prefects, mayors and national assembly members. at a dinner given by the prefect of finistere department at his home, the host repeatedly toasted the growth of the relations between our two countries. the hostess was eager to learn all she could about china and asked us many questions about chinese culture, education, medical care including questions about the bare-foot doctors.

in the charming ancient city of tours, we saw apricot trees transplanted from china. its deputy mayor told us at dinner, "all delegations from the people's republic of china will be cordially welcomed by the population of tours."

one day we came across a group of children before entering a paris museum. finding that we were journalists from the people's republic of china, they promptly surrounded us, grasping our hands and asking for our autographs. they even echoed us by

bidding us farewell and saying "thanks" in chinese. this expression of the friendly sentiments cherished by the french people towards the chinese people made an unforgettable impression upon us.

to strengthen the friendly ties between china and france is the wish of our two peoples. cherishing this wish we went to colombey-les-deux-eglises to pay our homage to the tomb of general de gaulle, the indomitable fighter who had fought against fascist aggression in defence of national independence of france. we chatted with the old gatekeeper there and recalled the growth of chinese-french friendship under the auspices of chairman mao tsetung and general de gaulle. the old gatekeeper responded, "such friendly relations will continue to grow. you chinese are a great people."

the profound friendship between chinese and french peoples is of long-standing. friendly exchanges between them started a long time ago. in this turbulent world of today, when the contention for europe between the two superpowers has become fiercer and fiercer, and particularly when the soviet revisionists' military threat and political subversion against western europe have become more imminent and intolerable, china and france have many common and analogous points on international problems. just as prime minister jacques chirac said when he received the chinese journalists delegation: although china and france have different political and social systems, they have identical views on many problems, particularly the safeguarding of national independence and refusing to recognize superpower hegemony. it is precisely on this basis that the friendly relations between the two countries has steadily grown.

during our visit we witnessed the french people's spirit of fighting against aggression. in bretagne area, west france, almost every city or town has a monument to the martyrs who died in anti-fascist siruggles. we were told that, in the days of the anti-fascist war, inhabitants in this area fought most bravely and almost every family had its members or relatives sacrificed for the cause of defeating the aggressors.

in lyons, an ancient city in central france, we were led through an underground tunnel which linked houses and streets. a guide told us lyons was one of the anti-fascist centres during the war and people in this city took full advantage of the tunnels to hit out at the aggressors. walking down the tunnel dug by the french anti-fascist fighters, we could not help thinking of the present-day political and military situation in europe. if the hitler of today dared to push westward in an

aggression, the people of bretagne and lyons, who have glorious traditions of fighting fascism, would certainly not let the enemy get away with impunity.

today, the contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers has become more and more intense, and the situation in europe is in greater turmoil. from our contacts with french friends, we feel it is fully understandable for the people of france who have experienced two world wars, to be thirsty for peace in europe. nevertheless, the soviet social-imperialists pay lip service to "peace" and prattle about "detente", with the aim of covering up their quickened steps towards a new world war. in face of such stark reality, france, concerned about the situation in europe, particularly in its southern flank -- the mediterranean area, is heightening its vigilance, strengthening its defence and raising its voice for stronger west european union. president of the national assembly edgar faure told us that france stands for national independence and is not willing to be turned into a satellite of another country. andre bettencourt, president of the france-china friendship group of the national assembly, told us that in the present situation, the french should open their eyes wider. we also felt personally that the voices in support of west european union and for western europe to become an equal partner of the united states were favourably responded in french public opinion.

during our visit we also toured some historic sites. in the pere-lachaise cemetery, we viewed with respect the mur des federes and laid our wreath there. it is here where the fine sons and daughters of the french people had dedicated their lives to the revolution. we also went to see the bastille square where the french revolution broke out in 1789. every one of us were deeply touched by the glorious revolutionary tradition and the pioneering spirit of the great french people.

the brench people's friendship towards the chinese people expressed by our hospitable hosts will always be remembered. and we are convinced the friendly exchanges between our two peoples will continue forever like the ceaseless flow of the yangtze and la seine.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Demands Conclusion of Japan-China Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 8, 1976)

the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) in a letter to prime minister miki and foreign minister miyazawa today, demands that the japanese government reject soviet interference and conclude as soon as possible a japan-china peace and friendship treaty explicitly including an anti-hegemony clause in the text. the letter was handed by chairman hisao kuroda and director general seimin miyazaki of the association to the japanese government, according to toho news agency.

the letter says, "the fourth year has begun since the japan-china joint statement was issued. the joint statement provides for negotiations on a japan-china peace and friendship treaty. in spite of the ardent desire of the people of both japan and china for the early conclusion of the treaty, it is incomprehensible why the negotiations should have been delayed for so long. it is a matter of course that the treaty should be concluded promptly in accordance with the principles of the japan-china joint statement."

it says, "it is clear to all that the soviet union has carried out unjustifiable interference in the conclusion of the treaty."

in june last year, it says, the soviet government even publicly opposed the 'hegemony clause' in a statement to the japanese government. since then it has repeatedly carried out unjustifiable interference through tass agency, radio moscow or statements made by foreign minister gromyko.

the letter says, "the japanese government should not allow the soviet government to interfere. the core of the japan-china joint statement is the seventh clause which reads, 'neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.' only by so doing will it be able to maintain everlasting friendship between japan and china and peace in the asia-pacific region. the nation whole-heartedly welcomes and supports this joint statement. all the preposterous soviet charges against the 'hegemony clause' need not be considered. the japanese government should not retreat even one step from the principles of the joint statement and should quickly conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty explicitly including in its text the seventh clause of the joint statement."

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Member of House of Representatives of Japan and Ex-Minister of Posts and Tele-communications and Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with chuji kuno, member of the house of representatives of japan and ex-minister of posts and tele-communications, and his party.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua and shan ta-chi.

CHINA AND KOREA

Starting Operation of China-Korea Friendship Oil Pipeline Celebrated

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

the successful starting operation of a china-korea friendship oil pipeline was ceremoniously celebrated on january 3 and 4.

a meeting was held on the afternoon of the third in celebration of the operation of the friendship project. attending were all members of a chinese delegation for the celebrations led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; all members of a korean delegation for the celebrations led by han soo kil, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang to, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in korea; han ju ro, commercial counsellor of the korean embassy in china; other leading members of the chinese side and representatives of those who took part in laying the china-korea friendship oil pipeline.

the portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and the national flags of china and korea were hung over the rostrum of the meeting hall.

chinese delegation leader chou hua-min and korean delegation leader han soo kil addressed the meeting.

chou hua-min said: the operation of the china-korea friendship oil pipeline is another vivid manifestation of

the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean people. it is a new friendship bridge spanned between them.

han soo kil said: the operation of the korea-china friendship oil pipeline has contributed to the furtherance of the friendship between the people of korea and china. it symbolizes the great friendship between the people of the two countries.

the meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere marking the fraternal and militant friendship between the people of china and korea.

that evening, the chinese side gave a banquet to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms.

a ribbon-cutting ceremony for the operation of the pipeline was held on the morning of january 4. present were members of the chinese and korean delegations, leading members of departments concerned and several hundred people.

during the celebrations, the korean comrades-in-arms took time out to visit factories and received warm welcome from chinese workers.

the korean comrades arrived in china on january 3 and left for home on the 5th.

Korea-China Oil Pipeline Inaugurated in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 8, 1976)

the "korea-china friendship oil pipeline", built jointly by the two countries, was inaugurated at a ceremony in korea yesterday.

attending the ceremony were kong jin tae, vice-premier of the administration council of korea, han su gil, vice-minister of foreign trade, and the korean delegation to greet the opening of the "korea-china friendship oil pipeline" he led, local leading cadres of the korean party and government, and representatives of workers.

the chinese delegation to greet the opening of the "china-korea friendship oil pipeline" led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, was also present.

huge portraits of president kim il sung and chairman mao tsetung were placed over the platform and the national flags of korea and china fluttered in the wind. after vice-premier kong jin tae cut the ribbon for the opening of the pipeline, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries

warmly shook hands and cordially embraced each other. then they went round the installations of the oil depot. they highly praised the workers and technicians of the two countries for their spirit of international cooperation and successful completion of the pipeline.

yesterday evening, the korean side gave a banquet to welcome the chinese delegation.

on january 6, a grand meeting was held in korea for the same purpose. vice-premier kong jin tae, the head of the korean delegation han su gil and the head of the chinese delegation chou hua-min were present at the meeting.

han su gil and chou hua-min addressed the meeting.

han su gil said: "the completion of the 'korea-china friendship oil pipeline' shows to the world the indestructible and blood-sealed friendship and solidarity between the peoples of korea and china, and is a telling blow at the u.s. imperialists' stooge, the pak jung hi clique, who is bent on plotting to perpetuate the division of korea and on making war preparations."

"we extend deep thanks to the fraternal chinese comrades who participated in the construction of the oil pipeline and gave sincere help in the project."

"the korean people particularly treasure the traditional korean-chinese friendship and will strive to make it last from generation to generation," he noted.

"no force can break the militant friendship between the peoples of korea and china, which will be in bloom eternally," the speaker stated.

speaking at the meeting, head of the chinese delegation chou hua-min said that the china-korea friendship oil pipeline has been laid to further develop the economic cooperation and trade relations between the two countries on the basis of proletarian internationalism. the oil pipeline is not only a means of conveyance; it is also of political significance as a bridge of friendship between the chinese and korean peoples.

"china and korea" he added, "are neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. the peoples of the two countries are comrades-in-arms and brothers in weal and woe." "in the future revolution and construction, the chinese people will, as in the past, always stand on the side of the korean people, support and encourage each other and advance abreast."

their speeches were punctuated with thunderous applause and cheers.

the meeting was followed by performances given by korean artistes.

on the same day, vice-premier kong jin tae received and had a most cordial conversation with the chinese delegation led by chou hua-min.

the chinese delegation arrived in korea on january 6 and left korea for home today.

Peking Banquet Honors Korean Posts and Tele-communications Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a posts and telecommunications delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim hak sop, minister of communications.

the banquet was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. in his toast, minister chung fu-hsiang said: "as we have stridden into the fighting 1976, we are heartily glad that the korean posts and telecommunications delegation has come to china for a friendly visit."

he stressed: "in today's socialist revolution and construction, just as in the past difficult years of fighting, the posts and telecommunications departments of our two countries always support, help and learn from each other in fulfilling the communications tasks, thus forging a profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity."

in conclusion, minister chung fu-hsiang wished that the current visit of the delegation would make new contributions to strengthening the friendly liaison in the field of communications between the people of the two countries.

in his toast, delegation leader kim hak sop conveyed warm and militant regards of the workers of the korean posts and telecommunications departments to their chinese counterparts. he said: "in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism, the korean people and workers of the posts and telecommunications departments will always fight shoulder to shoulder and make progress together with the chinese people and workers of the posts and telecommunications departments.

among the guests at the banquet were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and an official of the korean embassy in peking.

present were chinese vice-ministers of posts and telecommunications shen kuang, peng hung-chih, lo shu-chen, han kuo-chung and yang chieh and leading members of departments concerned, including ho chang-ming and shen wei-liang.

the korean delegation arrived in peking by train this morning.

minister chung fu-hsiang met with delegation leader kim hak sop and other comrades on the delegation this afternoon.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Portuguese Communist Party (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist) sent a letter to chairman mao tsetung on december 19, 1975, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

upon learning of the death of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, we extend to you our deepest condolences.

the cause of comrade kang sheng, the chinese people's great proletarian revolutionary leader, will live forever in the hearts of the communists.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Secretary of Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

d.n. nadunge, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (m-l), sent a message on december 22, 1975 to the central committee of the communist party of china to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (m-l) is deeply grieved to learn of the death of comrade kang sheng. the late comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the communist party of china, was a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people, a marxist theoretician, a staunch fighter against modern revisionism and made great contributions to the cause of unity of the international marxist-leninist movement. he remained loyal to the communist party of china and the chinese people, staunchly defended marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line to the end.

the passing away of comrade kang sheng is not only a great loss to the communist party of china and the chinese people but also to the international working-class and marxist-leninist movement. his was an exemplary revolutionary life. we should learn from his example. the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (m-l) conveys its deepest condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china and to his bereaved family and relatives. the communist party of sri lanka (m-l) dips its red banner in homage to the memory of the revered comrade kang sheng.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE ON DEATH OF KANG SHENG

Foreign Ministers, PLO Leading Member Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

the foreign ministers of some countries and a leading member of the palestine liberation organization (p.l.o.) have sent messages to premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

they are alieu badara n'jie, minister of external affairs of the republic of gambia; krishna raj aryal, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of nepal; mohammad saleh mutie, minister of foreign affairs of the people's democratic republic of yemen; saadoun hamadi, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of iraq; hamdi ould mouknass, state minister for external affairs of the islamic republic of mauritania; joaquim alberto chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of mozambique; manuel guillermo luis arauz castex, minister of foreign affairs and worship of the republic of argentina; cesar campos quesada, minister of the interior and acting foreign minister of the republic of peru; and farouk al kadoumy, chief of the political department of the palestine liberation organization.

Announcement of General Office of Central Committee of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

the general office of the central committee of the communist party of china has made the following announcement:

the general office of the central committee of the communist party of china is instructed to express heartfelt thanks to the numerous marxist-leninist parties and organizations for their messages or letters of condolences on the passing away of comrade kang sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

Announcement of General Office of Standing Committee of National People's Congress and Office of State Council of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1976)

_____ the general office of the standing committee of the national people's congress and the office of the state council of the people's republic of china have made the following announcement:

the general office of the standing committee of the national people's congress and the office of the state council of the people's republic of china are instructed to express heartfelt thanks to the various foreign government departments, parties, organizations and friends as well as heads of diplomatic missions in china for their messages or letters of condolences on the passing away of comrade kang sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the n.p.c. of the people's republic of china.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexico's Marine Defense Is Guaranteed, Says Mexican Secretary

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jan. 7, 1976)

the defence of mexico's sovereignty over her 10,000-kilometre coast and more than two million square kilometres of territorial waters is guaranteed, declared mexican secretary of the navy luis m. bravo carrera.

the secretary made the statement at the registration ceremony for the dredger "president elias calles" yesterday at the port of tampico in the gulf of mexico. he said that mexico has over one hundred war-ships and long-range aircraft, which can effectively protect the 200-mile exclusive economic zone off the coast. the country will exercise sovereignty over the natural resources, renewable and non-renewable, over there.

the secretary went on to say that mexico has had its own dredger fleet, which will save the country nearly 120 million pesos every year, a sum which would otherwise go to foreign dredging companies.

secretary bravo added mexico is building fishing and shipping projects, including an institute for oceanography, a fishing port at san felipe, baja california state, and the port of penasco in sonora state.

END

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG'S POEMS

The Militant Mood of a Proletarian Revolutionary

- some impressions from the study of Chairman Mao's two poems

by

Fang O (方 锷)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 1, 1976)

In this new year, the beginning of a new spring, we are delighted to read the two newly published poems "Chingkangshan Revivisted -- to the Tune of Shui Tiao Ke T'ou" and "Two Birds: A Dialogue -- to the Tune of Nien Nu Chiao" by Chairman Mao, for they have ushered us into a brand-new ideological realm. Red flags flutter at the peak of Chingkangshan and guns roar at Huangyangchieh. The heroes who have clasped the moon in the ninth heaven and seized the turtles deep down in the five seas are loudly singing their song of victory as they hasten on their new journey. In the sky over the four seas that are rising and the five continents that are rocking, we see all of a sudden the roc which extends its wings "like the overhanging clouds," fights against the precarious storm, severely scolds the chirping sparrow in the bush, flaps its wings and soars up the sky.

What a brilliant heroic image! What a grand and imposing picture scroll of history! The great leader Chairman Mao, on behalf of the proletariat and hundreds of millions of the revolutionary people, and by creatively combining revolutionary pragmatism and revolutionary romanticism has uninhibitedly expressed the militant mood of a proletarian revolutionary and has profoundly expounded the truth obtained by the Chinese people through long revolutioary practice, "Nothing is hard in this world, if you dare to scale the heights." All victories of the past as well as in the future belong to those who dare to scale the heights.

"But in man's world seas change into mulberry fields." In the whole natural world and human society, movements, changes, revolutions and developments are absolute, and the rest is relative. "Wind and thunder are stirring, flags and banners are flying"; "gunfire licks the heavens, shells pit the earth." Confronted by such violent revolutionary storms and disturbances, all opportunists who are afraid of getting their fingers burned by the raging fire of revolution or have reservations on "how long the red flag could continue to fly" become pessimistic and lose hope, and some even make their departure quickly, "like rats deserting the ship" and abjectly capitulate to the evil force which lords it over for the time being. However, a true proletarian revolutionary inevitably joins the people in their millions to celebrate this as a grand festival. Lenin once said, "The revolutionary order is the most normal order in the world." Because it is a revolution, a major struggle waged by one class to overthrow another, it naturally will have setbacks and sacrifices. However, it is inevitable that the revolution will ultimately end in victory, and this is independent of man's will. "In this revolution, the proletariat have nothing to lose but their chains. They have the whole world to gain."

Today, coming to Chingkangshan, "orioles sing, swallows swirl, streams purl everywhere and the road mounts skyward." After admiring the scenery, people would naturally ponder more deeply: Why is the majestic Chingkangshan so lovely? The answer is: Revolution, for it can change everything. Like all the mountains and rivers of China, Chingkangshan also has its gloomy past. "Hundreds of villages choked with weeds, man wasted away; thousands of homes decimated, phantoms sang with glee." How many generations had suffered in those difficult times! It was not until 1927, when our great leader Chairman Mao led the ranks of the Autumn Harvest Uprising to Chingkangshan, repulsed interference from opportunism and smashed the "encirclement and suppression" of the counter-revolutionaries that the first revolutionary base area was eventually established. From then on, Chingkangshan has always occupied a place in the hearts of the millions of people with a profound significance far exceeding that of Nature.

Chingkangshan is a mountain that dares to make revolution and carry out rebellion, a new world won with guns by slaves who for thousands of years had suffered no end of exploitation and suppression, and a new thing of epoch-making significance in the ancient land of China. In spite of the twists and turns suffered by new things in the process of growth, it nevertheless has risen over the horizon to become invincible. On and below the revolutionary Chingkangshan, how many awe-inspiring military feats and heroic dramas had been performed! The reactionaries brought with them foreign-made rifles and guns, gnashed their teeth and frenziedly clamored, "All reeds must be set to fire, all rocks must be put to sword and all people must have their specie mutated." However, this could only be factually regarded as the humming of flies. "Below the hill were our flags and banners, to the hilltop sounded our bugles and drums. The foe surrounded us thousands strong, but we were steadfast and never moved." When the roaring guns at Huangyangchieh wakened the millions of suffering people and the red flags of Chingkangshan were planted all over the great motherland, "past scenes are transformed" and old China was transformed into a new China.

The people will never forget the many revolutionary martyrs who sacrificed their precious lives through this great transformation. The people will also not forget the even greater number of fine young people who risked death time and again and spent their youth in a land beset by war. Now, their grey hair records the first half of their revolutionary life.

However, this is still far from enough. Chairman Mao has issued the call, "Revisit Chingkangshan!"

In human history, there had appeared in succession many classes worthy to be described as revolutionary as well as large numbers of revolutionaries representing these classes. However, more often than not their revolutionary character could only be short and limited. The Chinese landlord class in its period of ascendancy had put forward progressive philosophy for reform such as "raising the banks to form valleys and deepening the valleys to form mounds." However, in no time, the same class publicized such reactionary philosophy for regression as "Heaven changeth not, likewise, the Tao changeth not." From this to that, all exploiting classes and their representatives could only be like this.

Only the proletariat and the proletarian revolutionaries of utter devotion to others without any thought of self who work at all times for the interests of the majority of the people can forever have firm conviction in the historical dialectics of motion, change and development, forever show vigor and vitality in revolution, and forever preserve their wonderful youth. The transformation of the old Chingkangshan into a new Chingkangshan and of the old China into a new China is an unprecedented as well as an extremely remarkable victory. However, in comparison with the still greater, more arduous, and hence, more glorious historical task clearly defined in our Party Constitution, the victory already obtained is but the curtain-raiser to a long play. "Thirty-eight years are fled with a mere snap of the fingers." This relaxed and light-hearted sentence vividly expresses how dignified and gallant is the aspiration of the great proletarian revolutionary. How tremendously inspiring it is to the comrades of our whole Party adhering to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat!

The readers most probably are not likely to overlook the dates of the writing of these two poems. They were written in the spring and the autumn of 1965. These definitely cannot be regarded as two ordinary calendar dates, because they record a tempestuous period.

All these are still as vivid as though they have occurred only yesterday. Internationally, storm clouds of the people's revolution were gathering. The situation of great unrest, disintegration and reorganization beset the overlords with troubles internally and externally. Khrushchev was forced to step down. Taking over the swindle of the so-called Treaty of Partial Nuclear Test Ban staged by the US, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union in Moscow from the hands of his predecessor, Brezhnev held up the tray of goulash and sham communism and carried out more energetically his counter-revolutionary business.

Revisionism is an international trend of thought that knows no state boundary. Liu Shao-ch'i and a few other sparrows in the bush whose only interest was to find "a comfortable nest" for a small handful of people chirped after those foreign birds in the north. They also sang the tunes of "san-ho i-shao" and "san-tzu i-pao"* and described the mirage-type jewelled palaces in Elfland's hills as so wonderful. Chairman Mao kept sounding the alarm for the whole Party, "We must be on guard against the emregence of revisionism, and especially against the emergence of revisionism in the Central Committee." However, despite the warnings of the Party and the people, there was no perceptible change in the reactionary nature of Liu Shao-ch'i and company. A great revolutionary struggle could no longer be averted.

With the mighty vigor of a proletarian revolutionary, Chairman Mao made a tour of inspection north and south of the Yangtze River and revisited Chingkangshan after 38 years of swift changes in the world. The rumble of the angry tide that was about to sweep away the mire of the old world left in the land of China was already audible. The stirring wind and thunder in the world of men sprang up in waves from the tip of the pen. These two brilliant poems written in succession by Chairman Mac expressed full confidence in the inevitable victory of the revolution in the future, mercilessly lashed at the enemy of the revolution, and pinned great hope on the comrades of the whole Party in continuing the revolution. Several months later, Chairman Mao decided to publish an article criticizing the newly adapted historical play "Hai Jui Dismissed from Office." With a sweep of his mighty hand, the great leader raised the curtain to the great proletarian cultural revolution which involved a cast of millions.

From 1965 to the present, another ten years have elapsed. By means of the great cultural revolution, we have severally smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. The broad masses of cadres and people have been tempered in many ways, new things have sturdily matured on all fronts, the dictatorship of the proletariat is constantly consolidated, and the cause of socialist construction is developing vigorously. Naturally, these victorious and glorious ten years can only be a mere snap of the fingers on the road of the long march in continuing the revolution, and we must continue our advance.

Speaking in a certain sense, the decade of the great cultural revolution is also the ten years of the revisit of Chingkangshan by the whole Party, the whole army and hundreds of millions of the people on the whole country under the leadership of Chairman Mao. The great cultural revolution has inherited and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of Chingkangshan under a new historical condition.

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* "San-ho i-shao" means peaceful co-existence, peaceful competition, peaceful transition and less support for the world people; "san-tzu i-pao" means the extension of free markets and of plots for private use, the promotion of small enterprise with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on a household basis. -- SPRCP Editor

At present, our Party is leading hundreds of millions of the people in the whole country to advance bravely along the broad socialist road. Through the great cultural revolution, the ranks of our Party have become never before so unified and strong. The broad masses of Party members are more vigorous and dynamic, and have greatly enhanced their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Naturally, we should also see that although the Chinese revolution has long since turned from democratic revolution to socialist revolution, the mentality of a section of our comrades still stays with the stage of democratic revolution, and they have either not changed at all or have not changed far enough. At present, whether or not they are able to adopt a correct attitude toward the great cultural revolution is an important hallmark of whether or not they have made this ideological transformation.

The question of how to deal with the great proletarian revolution is definitely not a concrete question in general, but a question of world outlook of a fundamental nature. In the present world, factors of revolution and war are evidently increasing. "Gunfire licks the heavens, shells pit the earth" and the world is in great chaos. At home, there are at all times classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the whole historical period of socialism. "Wind and thunder are stirring, flags and banners are flying" and the socialist revolutionary spirit of the people has never before been so high. Ideologically speaking, in order to adopt a correct attitude toward the great cultural revolution and consolidate the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution, it is necessary to gradually carry out, through persistently studying Marxism-Leninism and as we are taught by Chairman Mao's two poems, the use of the law of unity of opposites to observe the world and society, grasp the law governing the develpment of various kinds of basic contradictions in the world, and recognize the nature, object, task and future of the socialist revolution. Be it in days of victory ringing with songs of triumph or in gloomy difficult time, we must forever firmly stand on the side of the oppressed people and oppressed nations, forever breathe through the same nostrils and share the same destiny with the overwhelming majority of people, actively throw ourselves of our own accord into the mass revolutionary movement and support new socialist things with wholehearted eagerness. It should be said that the realization of such demands in the real sense can never be made in one step, but will require drawn-out efforts. Old comrades have of course to exert themselves, and the young comrades must similarly exert themselves and even make still greater efforts.

In the coming new year, let us all learn from the brilliant image of the true proletarian revolutionary as portrayed by Chairman Mao in the two poems! Let us scale the heights of Chingkangshan, cast our eyes on the magnificent mountains and rivers of the motherland with orioles singing and swallows swirling, take a sweeping look at the stormy world turned upside down, "traveled all over these green hills before we are old," remain steadfast in our determination to continue the revolution!

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Entirely Necessary and Most Timely

- Certain leading cadres of Tientsin municipality discuss their education by and understanding of the great proletarian cultural revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1975)

Assume a Correct Attitude Toward the Great Cultural Revolution

Wang Chung-nien (standing committee member and Secretary-General of the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee):

I devoted many years to industry in the past. At the early stage of the great cultural revolution, the masses rose to criticize my mistake of following the revisionist line. At first, I failed to arrive at a right perception of things. As I was of good origin, how could I have followed the erroneous line? I worked cautiously and attentively, and even I had not performed deeds of merit, I had hard work to my credit. Granted that I had erred, it could not be anything more than a question of performance. With these three ideas in mind, I "grumbled and felt discouraged and dissatisfied," and hence my failure to assume a correct attitude to the great cultural revolution, a correct attitude to the masses and a correct attitude to myself.

From many angles and especially from the plane of class struggle and the two-line struggle, the broad revolutionary masses analyzed and criticized my error. I was deeply touched ideologically. I came of a good family, was an early participant in the revolution and had profound feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao, but naive class feelings were no substitute for awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Only when the line was correct could there be conscious revolution. After the truth that "once the line is wrong, everything goes wrong" was clearly understood, I came to realize that the masses criticized me definitely not out of personal grudge, but out of a desire to distinguish between the right line and the wrong line and help me back onto Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. A key question to whether or not one could assume a correct attitude to the great cultural revolution and to the masses lay in whether or not one could break out of the narrow confines of personal gain and loss and see the necessity of this revolution from the angle of the line.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." This is an unqualified truth. To old cadres like us, the greatest harvest in the great proletarian cultural revolution is a correct line. Once the line is correctly oriented, there will be profound changes in the spiritual outlook, ideological consciousness and work style of the same person.

In the second half of 1972, I worked in the Iron Works of She county. At that time, certain units on the industrial front had whipped up a gust of evil wind for "material incentives" and "bonus in command." When this gust of wind blew to the Iron Works of She county, some comrades showed considerable interest and felt that such an approach could arouse the activism of the masses. At that

time, I thought that those things which had already been criticized in the great cultural revolution should never be allowed to come to the fore again and should be resolutely checked. When checked, practical action could be taken to consolidate and develop the fruits of the great cultural revolution. If they could not be checked, we would make new mistakes. At the Party committee meeting, I raised the question, "What do we rely upon after all to arouse mass enthusiasm for building socialist enterprises." I guided people to make a penetrating discussion. Through discussion, thinking was unified, and it was unanimously realized that we could no longer use revisionist "material incentives" as a means to corrode the ranks of the working class but should follow the direction of the "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" in running well socialist enterprises. The factory Party committee organized forces to compile five lessons for us as teaching material on the Party's basic line. I personally taught them, and in the whole plant, a movement to propagate the Party's basic line and criticize the revisionist enterprise-building line was rapidly whipped up.

Lin Shih-min (Secretary to the CCP Committee of Hop'ing Prefecture, Tientsin Municipality):

In this great cultural revolution that touches one to the soul, I learned profound lessons. The most fundamental and important harvest was the heightening of my consciousness in carrying out the Party's basic line.

I am a middle-aged cadre. Before the great cultural revolution, I served as secretary to the CYL committee of Hop'ing Prefecture. I was full of vim and vigor, and my enthusiasm for work was very high. But because I forgot the Party's basic line, I promoted bonuses of various types in the course of organizing the youth in a production emulation. My desire to arouse the enthusiasm of the youth with "material incentives" led youth work astray.

With the criticism and help of the masses, I studied afresh the Party's basic line and summed up experiences and lessons of the two-line struggle. I came to realize that sheer reliance on enthusiasm was no way of carrying out the correct line. Though I might want in my mind to follow Chairman Mao in making revolution all my life, yet this would also be empty talk if there were not the guidance of a correct line. At that time, I linked the Party's basic line with my own work for realizing the great goals of communism. In order to enable the Party line to strike root in my mind, I strived to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and constantly summed up experiences and lessons in the course of carrying out the basic line, thus deepening my understanding of the basic line. I kept on investigating and studying the trend of class struggle so as to grasp the laws and salient features of class struggle during the socialist period and raise my consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the midst of complicated struggle.

Toward the end of 1973, as soon as I was appointed secretary of the Party committee of Hop'ing Prefecture, I investigated the conditions of class struggle in the ideological field on various fronts. I discovered that bad books, bad songs and bad programs had reappeared. Capitalists showed bad

movies in private, and a few old artists told bad stories to corrupt the youth. Feudal and superstitious activities reared their heads again. In the face of this acute and complicated struggle in the ideological field, around the Spring Festival we conducted education to change old customs and habits, destroy the old and establish the new with pronounced results. At that time, some comrades said that since "the municipal Party committee had made no arrangements, and the other prefectures had not done anything of the sort, what was done alone in our prefecture would not solve the problem." I was of the view that this way of thinking was wrong. Summing up my own previous experiences and lessons, I thought that one should take the initiative to boldly carry out anything in conformity with the Party's basic line and should resist anything not in conformity with the Party's basic line no matter where it was arranged. Practice in the past few years made me realize that when we adhered to the Party's basic line, work would be crowned with victory, and when we forgot the Party's basic line, work would be difficult and we would have a hard time.

Persist in Promoting Marxism

Wang Pao-chen (Secretary to the Party Committee of the Tientsin Municipal Public Utilities Bureau):

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, I was a secretary of the Party committee of the Tientsin Municipal Utilities Bureau. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses criticized my mistakes and claimed that I followed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and took the capitalist road. At that time, I was recalcitrant. I held that after my participation in the revolution, I set my heart on doing a good job and drove myself day and night. How could I have done wrong this way? Later, I studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to teach the cadres some knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, the more the better. This means that we should practice Marxism-Leninism, not revisionsm." I became more enlightened at heart. I began to understand that in order to practice Marxism, we should first understand Marxism. Otherwise, we would consciously or unconsciously follow the revisionist line, and the practice of Marxism would be empty talk. That I had erred in the past also served precisely to explain this question.

At that time, though I had good wishes and naive class feelings, yet because I had not properly studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, my awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle was not high, and therefore would waver in action. Taking my past approach to Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist enterprise-building line which advocated "material incentives" and "bonus in command" for instance, at first, I thought that if everything we did was put in terms of "money," how could this be called revolution! But later, I myself also went along. Why was it that such could have happened? This was because I did not understand the laws of class struggle in the historical period of socialism and my awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle was low.

A review of the experiences and lessons of the great proletarian cultural revolution made me understand one principle: To make revolution, one must understand revolutionary theory. Lenin said, "There is no revolutionary

movement without revolutionary theory." Anyone who subjectively cherish the Party and Chairman Mao and want to build socialism but does not study revolutionary theory and knows nothing about Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and the nature, salient features and laws of socialism, cannot properly practice socialism.

Recently, I have studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and come further to understand that merely knowing that "socialism is good" is not enough, and one should also know that socialism has just emerged from the womb of capitalism and is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society; that merely knowing that "communism is paradise and socialism the bridge" will not do, the one should also know that socialism is a period of mutual struggle between senescent capitalism and nascent communism; that merely knowing that "building socialism calls for arousing the activism of the masses" will not do, and one should also know that socialism inevitably still has bourgeois rights, which should be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that the practice of "material incentives" and "bonus in command" is for corrupting the ranks of the working class with bourgeois ideas and extending bourgeois rights. With thing clearly understood in theory, I have a deeper understanding of my past mistakes in following Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and a better understanding of the importance of the great cultural revolution.

Kuo Ying-ch'iu (Deputy Secretary to the Party Committee of Hohsi Prefecture, Tientsin Municipality):

After I was tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I was promoted by the Party from a young sales girl to a leading post at the prefectural level. When I first took up leadership work, I felt that my own level was low and I had little experience. I lacked confidence in doing well revolutionary work. The leading comrades of the prefectural Party committee told me that in order to be a good successor to the revolution, the most fundamental thing was to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and consciously adhere to the Party's basic line. Later, in the course of study, a remark made by Lenin not long after the October Revolution: "In a certain sense, it can be said that the real task of building communist society falls upon the youth." This made me see more clearly the historical mission vested in us by the era. To be a successor is not the problem of an individual but a class mission. This calls for our taking over and handing down the red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought from generation to generation. Especially after my study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory recently, I have been made to understand that in order to guarantee that the Party will not turn revisionist and the state will not change color, we of the younger generation must especially read a bit more of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and clearly understand the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, so that we could practice Marxism and not revisionism both in theory and practice.

I deeply understand from study that as young cadres have to mature, they must study Marxism, study painstakingly, and really understand what is

learned by linking things with the realities of class struggle and the two-line struggle. In light of the problems in my own work, I constantly study again and again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and hence gradually understand and properly solve the following three relationships: (1) The relationship between major and minor issues. I persist in grasping major issues and class struggle, adhere to the Party's basic line, seriously carry out to the letter Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the study of theory to combat and prevent revisionism, on stability and unity and on boosting the national economy, and carry out various tasks more properly. (2) The relationship between the Party's basic line and various concrete work lines. I persist in taking class struggle as the key link and leading other things with the key link, and seriously overcome the tendency to grasp only things without taking class as the key link, neglect the Party's basic line and refuse to grasp socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure, and to grasp class struggle and the two-line struggle in the ecnomic sphere. (3) The relationship between politics and vocational affairs. I persist in putting proletarian politics in command of vocational affairs, penetratingly criticize and thoroughly eliminate the influence of "material incentives," "profits in command," and other baneful influence of the revisionist line.

Support New Things With Wholehearted Eagerness

Chang Yü-ho (Deputy Secretary to the CCP Committee of Hanku Prefecture, Tientsin, and Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee):

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, there have emerged a large number of socialist new things. They are the fruitful results of the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and represent the interests and demands of the proletariat as well as the forward course of the era. They carry great vitality. I feel that in order to persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution, it is necessary to enthusiastically support the socialist new things.

The practice of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leading bodies at all levels is a new thing of profound and far-reaching significance to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Of the 12 standing committee members of the Party committee of Hanku Prefecture, four are young cadres. Of the 16 standing committee members of the revolutionary committee of the prefecture, seven are young cadres. In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, these young cadres brave the storms and face the world and dare to charge forward and blaze trails. After their promotion to leading posts, they show high enthusiasm and great vigor. Of course, they have still some shortcomings and inadequacies. Should we give them warm support, take good care of them and help them, or should we just take note of their shortcomings, find fault with them and take them to task? This reflects the attitude toward the principle of "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young.

The proletarian revolution cannot be accomplished by one generation and its consummation calls for the efforts of several generations under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Therefore, the training of

successors to the revolution is a great plan covering 100 years, 1,000 years, or 10,000 years. We must recognize the principle of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young from this long-term goal of the Party cause and the future of the state, and see that the growth to maturity of the new generation is where the hopes of our revolutionary cause lie. An old cadre should take giving warm support to new things and training and helping young cadres as a responsibility which he should fulfill.

For several years, in the process of learning from each other, overcoming one's weaknesses by acquiring other's strong points and working together, I have also improved myself. The growth of young cadres from lack of maturity to greater maturity invariably follows a process. Even on the road of advance, some young cadres may commit certain mistakes, and they also must be helped patiently. If the old cadres are allowed to commit mistakes, the young ones should also be permitted to do so. I will be all right as long as mistakes are corrected. As the mistakes made by us old cadres in the past could be rectified, we should also have faith in the ability of the young cadres to correct theirs. The old cadres' responsibility is not only to promote the outstanding young cadres to leading posts but also to teach, help and guide them. When problems crop up in the course of helping them sum up experience, the old cadres must take the initiative to assume responsiblity.

A standing committee member of the prefectural Party committee and vice chairman of the prefectural revolutionary committee was a young cadre. In the course of work, he once developed the sentiment of shrinking from difficulties. I engaged him in a heart-to-heart talk, and cited what I had gone through myself to show that so long as one was bold in practice, one would gradually acquire more work experience. Later, with the help of his comrades, this young cadre made very rapid progress.

Strive To Transform the World Outlook in Struggle

Lu Yao-hua (deputy head of the preparation group of the Tientsin Municipal Printing Industry Administration):

I was demobilized from the army and sent to the People's Printing Press in 1968. In May last year, I served as the secretary of the Party committee of this press and vice chairman of its revolutionary committee. The "three-in-one combiation" of the old, the middle-aged and the young is a new thing emerging in the great cultural revolution. The taking up of leading posts by young cadres is essential to the revolution and for combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and realizing communism. If one does not clearly understand this point and sinks into thoughtlessness, one cannot correctly treat such a new thing as the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. As I recall my own process of growth in these few years, I deeply feel that in the "three-in-one combination" leading body, the young cadres should humbly learn from the old cadres and humbly learn from the masses.

The revolutionary old cadres form an important part of "three-in-one combination." Tempered and educated in the great cultural revolution, the overwhelming majority of old cadres have radiated youth and enhanced their

awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Whether or not a correct attitude can be adopted toward the old cadres is also a manifestation of whether or not a correct attitude can be adopted toward the principle of "three-in-one" combination. There are many old cadres in the People's Printing Press, and new cadres are trained by them with wholehearted eagerness. When I took over as No. 1, several old cadres in the Party committee specially adopted a resolution on "seriously carrying out to the letter Chairman Mao's directive on properly training successors to the revolution and doing a good job in training young cadres," and gave me energetic support in my work. Every little bit of progress made by me is inseparable from the Party's training and the old cadres' teaching, assistance and guidance. In order to be a good successor to the revolution, I pay attention to learning from the old cadres in the following several respects: lay hold of the essence and learn traditions; analyze the salient features and take note of the strong points; humbly seek advice and acquire experience; learn from the old cadres the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle.

I also pay attention to learning from the masses and properly orienting my relations with the masses. In learning from the masses, I adopt the following methods: (1) By constantly holding heart-to-heart talks with the old workers, I often brief the old workers on my own state of mind and listen to their opinions and demands; (2) I persist in participation in productive labor and learning the fine qualities of the working class; (3) I behave first as the pupil of the masses and then as their teacher, and educate the masses in the process of learning from them. Since many old workers constantly talk about the past and compare it with the present, I use their comparison of the past with the present as material to give the broad masses of workers class education and line education.

- By Tientsin Jih-pao reporter as edited by our own reporter

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Educational Revolution Promotes Development of Education in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

universal five-year primary school education has been achieved in the main throughout the vast countryside of china. by the end of 1975, well over 95 percent of school-age children in the country had been enrolled as against 84.7 percent before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, and primary school attendance had increased by 30 percent.

before the cultural revolution, liu shao-chi pushed a revisionist line in education, opposed the educational revolution and discriminated against children from workers' and peasants' families, thus slowing down the universalization of education in the country.

during the cultural revolution, in line with chairman mao's teaching that "education should be revolutionized", the masses of people thoroughly criticized the revisionist line in education, set up working class leadership in the schools and colleges, and broke bourgeois intellectual domination of the schools and colleges. this was a big step forward in the implementation of chairman mao's line in education.

under the guidance of chairman mao's line, a series of changes have been made in the old system of education, principles of teaching and enrolment requirements, as well as in the content of teaching materials and the forms of running schools. there has since been a vigorous development at all levels of education in china.

now, priority is given to the enrolment of children of the working people. schools and colleges are run in a variety of forms either with state appropriations or by relying on the collective strength of the masses. in villages, schools are set up close to the homes of the peasants, making for easy access and thus promoting the universalization of primary school education in the rural areas.

the number of students in middle schools last year was nearly five times that of 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. the number at secondary technical schools was up 60 percent. universal seven-year education has been basically achieved in cities, and ten-year education is being energetically promoted. in a number of rural areas, great progress has been made in universalizing seven-year, nine-year or ten-year education.

with the educational revolution, the chinese institutions of higher learning began selecting students from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience

who after finishing their studies would return to their posts in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. this was a radical change and enabled the schools to take on a new look. in 1965, college enrolment was 16 percent larger than in 1965, and the total number of students reached half a million.

china's colleges are flexible in form for the convenience of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and in addition to regular courses, they have various kinds of short-term training classes, correspondence courses, and research classes. short-term classes of this kind trained more than 800,000 people in various fields of work last year.

besides, china has set up a great number of workers' universities, peasants' universities and colleges attached to hospitals. several hundred thousand workers and peasants with practical experience are being trained to be both red and expert and to be successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. reports from 27 provinces and municipalities show that 5,160 workers' universities had been set up by the end of last year. the figure is 15 times that in 1974 and the number of students is ten times greater.

the quality of education in china's institutions of higher learning is high, and not at all like that in the old colleges before the inception of the cultural revolution. after several years of study, the worker-peasant-soldier students have a sound foundation in marxist theory and a high level of consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. their professional training is good and they are well prepared to give their best in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building up socialism.

graduating classes of worker-peasant-soldier students of tsinghua university completed research on 564 special topics, production items and major technical innovations. one third of these are up to advanced national standards or fill up gaps in china's science and technology needs. students of the 1972 classes in the university's electronics department finished 12 items, some of which had not been dealt with in china before, and all of them up to advanced chinese levels.

graduates of peking university's liberal arts department wrote 55 books which are closely related to the country's socialist revolution and construction. more than 700 articles contributed by these graduates were published in newspapers or journals. students of the university's science and engineering departments completed research work on 393 projects, 79 of which reached advanced domestic standards. some of the items were of great value to basic theoretical research.

part-time schooling is widespread in china. sparetime schools of various kinds are now common throughout the country. millions of workers, peasants and educated young people are studying politics, culture and techniques in these schools outside their work hours.

the number of teachers in new china is now more than seven times the pre-liberation figure. over the past few years, the practice of the educational revolution and their integration with the workers and peasants has brought profound changes in their mental outlook. at the same time, a number of teachers have been chosen from among the workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary technicians. some 1,800,000 workers, peasants and soldiers are now serving as part-time teachers in the country.

MOURNING AND FUNERAL CEREMONIES FOR CHOU EN-LAI

Announcement by CPC Central Committee, State Council on Solemn Mourning for Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

in deep mourning for comrade chou en-lai, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council hereby announce: january 10 and 11 will be the days for paying last respects to the remains of comrade chou en-lai. mourning ceremonies will be held on january 12, 13 and 14. the memorial service will take place on january 15; the national flag will be flown at half-mast in mourning throughout the country and recreational activities will be suspended on the same day. in the capital, the national flag will be flown at half-mast on the tienanmen square and at the gate of hsinhuamen, the working people's palace of culture and the ministry of foreign affairs from the day the obituary notice was issued to january 15 inclusive.

Announcement of Funeral Committee for Late Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

announcement of the funeral committee for the late comrade chou en-lai:

the funeral committee has learned that the governments, fraternal parties and friendly personages of some countries want to send delegations or representatives to china to take part in the activities to mourn over the death of premier chou en-lai, and for this it expresses its deep gratitude. in accordance with china's customs and protocol reform, it has been decided that no foreign government, fraternal party or friendly personage will be invited to send delegations or representatives to china to take part in the mourning activities. hence the announcement.

january 9, 1976

Chinese Newspapers Mourn Death of Comrade
Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

the "people's daily" and other peking newspapers today mourned with grief the death of comrade chou en-lai.

all papers devoted the entire front page to the obituary notice on the death of comrade chou en-lai issued by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council, and the list of the members of the funeral committee for comrade chou en-lai.

all papers frontpaged a portrait of the late comrade chou en-lai bordered in black. a black-bordered streamer across the front page of the papers reads: "eternal glory to comrade chou en-lai, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and outstanding communist fighter excl."

comrade chou en-lai was member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, standing committee member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference.

the obituary notice said: "comrade chou en-lai was a fine member of the communist party of china, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people, a loyal revolutionary fighter of the chinese people and an outstanding, long-tested leader of the party and the state."

comrade chou en-lai died of cancer on january 8, 1976 in peking at the age of 78.

Peking Newspapers Continue to Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

the "people's daily" and other peking newspapers today carried across the front page the announcement by the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council on solemn mourning for comrade chou en-lai, and the announcement of the funeral committee for comrade chou en-lai. the latter announcement expressed deep gratitude to the governments, fraternal parties and friendly personages of some countries for their desire to send delegations or representatives to china to take part in the mourning activities. "in accordance with china's customs and revised protocol," the announcement said, "it has been decided that no foreign government, fraternal party or friendly personage will be invited to send delegations or representatives to china to take part in the mourning activities."

a black-bordered streamer across the front page of the papers read: "eternal glory to comrade chou en-lai, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and outstanding communist fighter excl."

all newspapers devote the rest of the front page to messages of condolence from the party and government leaders of the people's republic of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam and the socialist republic of romania.

under the streamer "mourn with deep grief the death of comrade chou en-lai", the newspapers devote two more pages to messages of condolence from the leaders of other countries and regions.

OPEN-DOOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Chungshan University Wins Encouraging Results in Open-Door Research

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 9, 1976)

teachers and students at chungshan university in kwangtung province have achieved encouraging results in "open-door" scientific research to meet the needs of the country. they have completed research on more than 140 projects on laser technology, electronics, biological control, seed breeding, hydrology, geology, high polymers, hormones and the theory of elementary particles.

the revisionist line followed before the great proletarian cultural revolution to carry on research behind closed doors in the university has been criticised.

teachers and students of the laser speciality in the physics department and of plant genetics in the biology department applied argon ion, carbon dioxide and nitrogen molecule lasers in their study of induced mutation in rice breeding. they have developed several good rice varieties which are early ripening, have sturdy and erect stalks and yield rice of fine quality. yield tests in kwangtung province showed increases and in some places, upwards of 30 percent.

teachers and students of the mathematics and mechanics department did research and calculations on three-dimensional stress of underground concrete spherical shell structures. this provided essential data for designing and building underground shell structures which made possible the savings of 25 to 50 percent steel and other building materials.

the automatic control speciality of the department worked with ship builders and technicians on numerical control gas cutting installations which raised efficiency five to six times.

the high polymers speciality of the chemistry department cooperated with both producers and users in devising photopolymer printing plates to replace letterpress processes. in a short time it successfully experimented on making liquid plates suitable for printing newspapers and went on to experiment with making solid plates for book printing.

teachers and students of the organic synthesis speciality in the chemistry department synthesized juvenile insect hormone and substances analogous to this hormone as a result of their research work conducted in silkworm rearing areas. one of these substances increased cocoon output by over 20 percent and is now being used by more than 200 units. a new recently synthesized hormone

has increased cocoon output more than 20 percent without lengthening the life span of the silkworms and adding to mulberry leaf consumption.

in cooperation with fishermen, the zoology speciality in the biology department summed up measures to treat and prevent enteritis of the grass carp and its parasites. the south china sea marine products breeding ground has multiplied output by using the method.

in carrying out open-door education, chungshan university makes a point of helping scientific workers popularize research results and spread general scientific knowledge among workers and peasants. last year, it ran 70 short courses, training some 6,000 technicians for the factories and rural areas.

TAKANG OILFIELD

New Successes in Takang Oilfield

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jan. 9, 1976)

north china's takang oilfield, one of the major oilfield bases, fulfilled its 1975 production quotas ahead of time. output of crude oil increased by 16 per cent over 1974, or 4.5 times that of 1970.

the oilfield has overfulfilled the state plan for the four consecutive years 1971 to 1974.

apart from fulfilling its crude oil quotas in the fourth five-year plan (1971-1975), the takang oilfield has made notable achievements in geological surveying, oil prospecting, oilfield construction, refining and putting new oil wells into production. it has also set new records in various economic targets since the oilfield was opened up. with the expansion of the area prospected, several oil sources have been verified and a number of high-yield oil wells drilled in new areas.

the takang oilfield was built during the great proletarian cultural revolution. its leading body, made up of old, middle-aged and young people, keeps politics firmly in command and relies on the masses for productive growth. in the past few years, more than 2,000 workers have been moved to leading posts at various levels and about 1,000 have taken part in scientific research work, some becoming

engineers and technicians. "three-in-one" design group composed of workers, cadres and technicians have been set up among construction and drilling teams. workers take an active part in the management of production.

the workers also participate in revolutionizing the superstructure. some 6,300 workers have organized themselves into groups to study marxist-leninist theories and criticize revisionism in the light of actual conditions to enable the oilfield to advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

MECHANIZED SALTFIELDS

Big Mechanized Saltfield Built in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 9, 1976)

the chilantai mechanized saltfield project, the largest of its kind built in china to excavate lake salt, has in the main been completed in the ningsia hui autonomous region.

with an annual capacity of 700,000 tons, the saltfield will help improve the distribution of china's salt industry and benefit its socialist construction.

occupying a total area of 120 square kilometres, chilantai is one of the biggest salt lakes in china. crude salt extraction began there more than a century ago. before liberation, the saltfield was owned by feudal lords and the methods of extraction were backward. output was low and quality poor.

production steadily developed after liberation. in 1960, the state decided to reconstruct the saltfield by mechanizing the whole production process. but because of interference by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, the plan failed to materialize until the start of the cultural revolution in 1966.

when the whole project is completed, its production capacity will be 26 times that of 1965. the saltfield will produce more salt in two days than it did in a whole year before liberation.

mechanization has also improved the quality of salt and freed the workers from heavy manual labour.

since 1967, the year the first salt-excavating machine was put into operation there, the saltfield has already produced more than 2,800,000 tons of salt, overfulfilling the production plan every year.

the funds the saltfield has accumulated in this period amount to two and a half times the total invested capital.

chilantai now supplies salt to six provinces and autonomous regions. the state has built a spur line linking it with the paotou-lanchow railway to expedite salt transportation.

in the course of reconstruction, the workers has conscientiously carried out chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and overcome various difficulties. groups made up of cadres, workers and technicians carried out many technical innovations.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leaders Condole on Comrade Chou En-lai's Death

(NCNA--English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania; and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania today in a message to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the chinese communist party expressed the sincerest condolence on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we are grieved to learn the passing away of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, one of the most outstanding leaders of the party and state of china and a closest, most beloved and venerated friend of the albanian people.

the death of comrade chou en-lai means for the chinese communist party, the people's republic of china and the entire chinese people, the loss of a great revolutionary, a long-tested leader of the party and state of china and one of the closest comrades-in-arms of chairman mao tsetung. comrade chou en-lai dedicated his whole life, all his energies, wisdom and strength to the great cause of the chinese revolution, of building socialism in china and of all-round progress and prosperity of the people's republic of china.

comrade chou en-lai had worked faithfully to implement chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line and to build and strengthen the communist party and the socialist state of china. he had made valuable and indelible contributions to the triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and to the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

the passing away of comrade chou en-lai deeply grieves the albanian people, as it deprives them of one of their dearest and most distinguished friends. comrade chou en-lai had worked whole-heartedly and tirelessly to strengthen the great fraternity between our two parties, two peoples and two countries and develop their close and all-round relations and cooperation.

our people, men and women, young and old, will always cherish the memory of his visits to albania, his cordial meetings and conversations with our working people and his sincere respect and warm friendship and love for the albanian people. comrade chou en-lai was a staunch supporter of our people in their common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and other reactionaries.

the people of our country will never forget his great interest in attention to and special concern for the steady development of albania's socialist construction and its all-round progress.

while expressing condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai, the albanian people, the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the government of the people's republic of albania extend the sincerest sympathy with the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china and the family of comrade chou en-lai.

we are convinced that the fraternal chinese people will turn this great loss into fresh strength and steadily push ahead the cause for which comrade chou en-lai had fought and worked tirelessly till his last breath. the revolutionary exploits of comrade chou en-lai will always inspire the great chinese people, under the wise leadership of the glorious chinese communist party headed by the great marxist-leninist chairman mao tsetung, to achieve one brilliant and tremendous victory after another in socialist revolution and construction, in smashing the imperialist and revisionist warlike machinations, and in the struggle for the victory of marxism-leninism and communism throughout the world.

the image of comrade chou en-lai as an indomitable revolutionary and a staunch marxist-leninist will always be a supreme model for all the revolutionaries and progressive and freedom-loving people all over the world.

eternal glory to comrade chou en-lai.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Issues Statement on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jan. 9, 1976)

"it was with deep regret that i learned today of the death of the premier of the people's republic of china, chou en-lai", australian prime minister malcolm fraser said in a statement issued here today on the death of premier chou en-lai.

"history will remember chou en-lai as a statesmen and as a major figure of this era who served his country with sacrifice and dedication over a span of years that has few parallels.

"on behalf of the australian government and people i express our sincere sympathy and condolence at the loss sustained by the people of china," the prime minister said.

E.G. Whitlam Regrets Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jan. 9, 1976)

former australian prime minister edward gough whitlam, in a statement issued here today, said that the death of premier chou en-lai removed a giant of modern world history. "with mao tsetung himself he embodied and expressed the aspirations of the chinese people for national unity and international dignity," the statement declared.

whitlam, who is the leader of the australian labour party, continued, "in my two visits to his country, the second as prime minister, during which i spent twenty hours in discussion with him, i was profoundly impressed by his charm, his humanity, his vigour and his vision. it was a vision which encompassed the world, a world where china would neither dominate nor be dominated."

through the late chinese premier "the world now better understands china and the chinese people," whitlam said.

CHINA AND BENIN

First Benin Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

traore ali moussa bajo, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of benin to the people's republic of china, this afternoon presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, and director of the african affairs department ho kung-kai and director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic officials of the benin embassy here were present.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Prime Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

british prime minister harold wilson yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learned with deep regret of the death of premier chou en-lai. i send the sincere condolences of the british government and should be grateful if you would convey them to all the members of the state council of the people's republic of china.

premier chou en-lai was widely respected as one of the principal architects of modern china and as a distinguished international statesman. i got to know him personally at the geneva conference in 1953 and we met again during my visit to peking in 1958. he will be particularly remembered by the british people for his contribution to the development of relations between the united kingdom and the people's republic of china. his loss will be keenly felt throughout the international community. please convey the deep sympathy both of my wife and myself and of my colleagues in the british government to madame teng ying-chao.

CHINA AND BURMA

President of Burma Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

ne win, president of the socialist republic of the union of burma and chairman of the burma socialist programme party, today sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads as follows:

news that premier chou en-lai has passed away fills me and our people with grief and a deep sense of irreparable loss. premier chou en-lai was a statesman of towering stature whom the world learned to respect. to our people, and to me specially, he was more, for he was a personal friend, who remained constant and true amidst the winds of change. we share the grief which your excelleny and the leaders of china who had marched with him over long and historic years, and the people of china to whose cause he devoted his entire life, must feel at this sad hour.

Burmese Prime Minister Mourns Over Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

sein win, prime minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, sent a message today to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, extending the deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i am deeply saddened to learn of the passing away of premier chou en-lai. he was not only a man of goodwill but also a statesman with great vision who has served the cause of peace and international understanding. on this sad occasion of the loss of an old friend of burma, the government and the people of the socialist republic of the union of burma join me in expressing our deepest condolences to the government and the people of the people's republic of china and to the bereaved family.

CHINA AND CANADA

Governor-General of Canada Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

the governor-general of canada jules leger sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we were deeply saddened to learn of the death of premier of the state council chou en-lai. on this sorrowful occasion, i hope to express to you and to the chinese government and people the most sincere sympathy on behalf of the entire canadian people. please convey my condolences to madame teng ying-chao, respected wife of the late premier.

Canadian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau sent a message to chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

with deep feelings of sadness i learned of the decease of the premier of the state council, mr. chou en-lai. the government of canada shares my sorrow. on behalf of the canadian government and in my own name, i express sincere condolences to you and to the chinese government and people. please convey to the respected madame teng ying-chao, wife of the late premier, the condolences of the canadian government and of my wife and myself.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Health Delegation of Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia Leaves Nanking for Changsha

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 9, 1976)

the health delegation of the provisional military government of ethiopia led by jemal abdul kadir, minister of public health, concluded its friendly visit to wuhsi and nanking and left here for changsha by air this morning.

while in wuhsi and nanking, the delegation was accorded a warm and friendly reception by the people and exchanged experience with chinese medical workers, thus enhancing the friendship between the people and medical workers of china and ethiopia.

the ethiopian friends arrived in wuhsi from shanghai by train on the evening of january 4. in wuhsi, they inspected the kiangsu provincial anti-schistosomiasis research institute and the taihu lake workers' sanatorium and viewed the scenery around the taihu lake.

the delegation arrived in nanking from wuhsi on january 6. in nanking, the ethiopian friends called at hospitals where they watched operations under acupuncture anaesthesia and had discussions with local medical workers. the ethiopian friends visited a people's commune on the outskirts of nanking where they inspected the farmland capital construction sites and the commune clinic. they also toured the yangtze river bridge at nanking.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Prime Minister Expresses Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Jan. 9, 1976)

guyana prime minister forbes burnham received chinese ambassador wang chan-yuan at the prime minister's residence here yesterday evening. on behalf of the people's national congress and the guyana government and people as well as in his own name, the prime minister expressed deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

prime minister burnham said: "i am deeply impressed by the revolutionary achievements during premier

chou en-lai's whole life, his revolutionary fervour and his warm heartiness and sincerity, for which i admire so much."

he said: "the death of premier chou is a loss not only to the chinese people but also to the people of the progressive world, especially the third world. we feel alarmed for the death of such an esteemed and beloved outstanding leader."

present on the occasion was minister of foreign affairs and justice frederick wills.

the government newspaper "chronicle" today published an interview with prime minister burnham who said that premier chou en-lai's intellect, capacity for hard work, skilful diplomacy and commitment to his country's development made him one of most outstanding statesmen of the 20th century. "he was a tireless champion of socialism and indefatigable opponent of imperialism and his death is a loss not only to china but to all progressive forces of mankind," he said.

CHINA AND IRAN

Shahanshah of Iran Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

shahanshah mohammad reza pahlavi of iran sent a message to chairman mao tsetung today, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learned with deep regret the sad news of the passing of his excellency mr. chou en-lai, the distinguished premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

the late premier will long be remembered for the prominent and dedicated role he played under your excellency's eminent leadership in the service of your great country. his outstanding qualities of statesmanship and patriotism have shone brilliantly through the history of contemporary china.

in wishing your excellency health and long life, i seize this opportunity to convey to you and the chinese people as well as to the family of the late premier my sincere sympathy and condolences for the great loss you have sustained.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

takeo miki, prime minister of japan, today sent a message to vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, extending condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads as follows:

deeply grieved to learn of the death of his excellency premier chou en-lai. on behalf of the japanese government and people, i express my condolences and sincerely wish premier chou to rest in eternal peace.

Japanese Government and Party Leaders Make Statements on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

leaders of the japanese government and political parties and prominent figures of various circles expressed deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai in statements today, according to tokyo reports.

prime minister takeo miki said, "premier chou en-lai, a great chinese leader and world-known politician, has passed away. i express on behalf of the japanese government deep condolences." he added, "premier chou was not only a great leader of china but one of the top leaders of the world. the death of such a figure is a great loss not only to china but also to the whole world." he stressed, "no foreign statesmen like premier chou en-lai had so many friends among the japanese people of all walks of life and enjoyed so much respect."

yasuhiro nakasone, secretary general of the liberal-democratic party, issued a statement of his party on friday morning expressing deep condolences on the death of premier chou. the statement says that despite premier chou's death japan remains determined to continue to develop friendly relations with china. it will work with more positive enthusiasm to conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty at the quickest possible speed."

recalling the scene in 1972 when he signed together with premier chou the japan-china joint statement on restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries, former prime minister kakuei tanaka said, "i think that the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan

and china is the greatest happy event for the peoples of japan and china." "premier chou" he added, "was well-versed in japan through the pre-war, wartime and postwar eras, and understood her. the lost of such a great friend is a great loss to japan and her people."

finance minister masayoshi ohira, who was attending the interim committee of the international monetary fund in jamaica, issued a statement saying that he was deeply grieved over the death of premier chou en-lai because this great chinese leader had a deep understanding of japan. he was convinced that the friendly relations between japan and china jointly and firmly built by chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai would be further consolidated, he stressed.

tomomi narita, chairman of the japan socialist party, said: "premier chou is a great leader of the socialist revolution of china". "he is an outstanding revolutionary politician in the history of world peace and social progress. his heroic deeds of historic significance will forever be remembered not only by the chinese people but also by the peace-loving revolutionary people throughout the world."

yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of komei party said, we are deeply grieved at the death of premier chou who had performed heroic deeds at home and abroad. he was an outstanding politician of this century.

both tomomi narita and yoshikatsu takeiri indicated that in mourning the death of premier chou, the socialist party and the komei party are determined to work for the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty at an early date.

aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship said that premier chou was one of the few outstanding politicians in the world. his death is a loss both to china and japan.

kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, expressed deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

Japanese Leaders, Public Figures Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 9, 1976)

leaders of the japanese government and political parties, and prominent personages of all circles went to the chinese embassy here today to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai.

among the mourners were:

prime minister takeo miki, deputy prime minister takeo fukuda, foreign minister kiichi miyazawa, agriculture-forestry minister shintaro abe, education minister michio nagai, director general of the defense agency michita sakata;

former prime minister kakuei tanaka, president of the house of councillors kenzo kono, secretary general of the liberal democratic party yasuhiro nakasone, former chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido, adviser to the liberal democratic party shigeru hori, chairman of the japan socialist party tomomi narita, chairman of the komei party yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the democratic socialist party ikko kasuga;

aiichiro fujiyama, hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, kinkazu saionji, seimin miyazaki, torao miyakawa, zentaro kosaka, tokuma utsunomiya, masumi ezaki, sunao sonoda, seiichi tagawa, tamisuke watanuki, hisao ishino, hideo din, sohei tsukada, hosei yoshida, naohiko okubo, ichiro watanabe, tadashi kodaira, kenichiro nishizawa, saburo hirano, toshio doko, teiji hagiwara, kazutsura kawase, yoshihiro inayama, hideji kawasaki, keizo nagata, kiyoshi nakatsukasa, magosaburo yoshimura, shizuo asada, norio shirato, tomio narazaki, kyuhei muraoka, taketo makinouchi, kyoko asanuma, haroko kobori, masanao matsumura, susumu matsumura, hideomi tsuge, chojuro kawarazaki, shizue kawarazaki, haruko sugimura, mikiko matsuyama, mieko takamine, ken yamazaki, koreya senda, teruko kishi, ineko sato, masaji tabata, atsushi goto, hisami yamazaki, koono kichiro, tomoo hirooka, and ieshige akioka.

han dok su, chairman, and li gye baek, vice-chairman, of the general association of korean residents in japan, also went to chinese embassy to mourn the death of comrade chou en-lai.

Speaker of House of Representatives of Japan Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

shigesaburo maeo, speaker of the house of representatives of japan, yesterday sent a message of condolences to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

1 am extremely grieved and saddened on bearing the obituary notice on the death of his excellency premier chou en-lai of the state council. on this occasion, i wish to express my profound condolences and through you convey my mourning to the bereaved family.

President of House of Councillors of Japan Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

kenzo kono, president of house of councillors of japan, yesterday sent a message of condolences to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

1 am extremely distressed on hearing the obituary notice on the death of his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. on this occasion i wish to express my condolences.

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung Mourns Over Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the state of the democratic republic of korea, sent a message today to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

upon hearing the sad news that comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and a faithful comrade-in-arms of comrade mao tsetung, passed away to our sorrow after a long illness, i, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the entire korean people and in my own name, express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the central committee of the c.p.c., the government of the p.r.c., the fraternal chinese people and the bereaved family.

comrade chou en-lai, a tested and outstanding leader of the party and state of china, a distinguished proletarian revolutionary, a prominent figure of the international communist movement and working-class movement and a close comrade-in-arms of the korean people, after embarking on the road of revolution at his young age, made a great contribution to the overthrow of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism and to the great victory of the people's revolution in china under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

holding the important posts of vice-chairman of the central committee of the c.p.c., premier of the state council and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference for a long period after the founding of the people's republic of china, comrade chou en-lai devoted all his wisdom and energies to converting once backward china into a modern socialist power, vigorously waging the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, frustrating the scheme of the revisionists to restore capitalism, strengthening the proletarian dictatorship in china and promoting the cause of the international communist movement.

the whole life of comrade chou en-lai and the whole course of his struggle constitute an example of boundless loyalty to his leader, party and the cause of proletarian revolution.

upholding the teachings of comrade mao tsetung, comrade chou en-lai actively supported and encouraged us all the time, particularly at hard times, regarding the revolutionary struggle of our people as that of the chinese people themselves, and made a distinguished contribution to the strengthening of the great militant friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples.

the immortal services rendered to korea-china friendship by comrade chou en-lai as a close comrade-in-arms of the korean people will live forever in the hearts of the korean people.

the death of comrade chou en-lai is a great loss not only to the chinese people but also to the korean people and the revolutionary people in the world.

though comrade chou en-lai passed away, the lofty feats performed by him will shine forever.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Chairman of Malaysian National Padi and Rice Authority

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a delegation of the national padi and rice authority of malaysia led by mohamed sopiee, chairman of the authority.

malaysian ambassador to china hashim bin sultan was present at the meeting.

the delegation arrived in peking on january 6. while in peking, the delegation had business talks with the china national cereals, oils and foodstuffs import and export corporation and visited a factory and scenic spots and historical sites. it will shortly leave here for southern china before going home.

CHINA AND MALDIVES

President of Maldives Condoles on Death of
Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

president ibrahim nasir of the republic of maldives sent a message today to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china, to express the deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it was with a deep sense of shock that i heard of the sudden death of premier chou en-lai. the untimely death of this great statesman and remarkable leader of the people's republic of china is an irreparable loss to the people of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the government and people of the republic of maldives and on my own behalf, i extend deepest condolences to your excellency, the government and people of the people's republic of china. would you please extend our sympathies to the bereaved family members of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican President Expresses Deep Condolences
on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Jan. 9, 1976)

president samora machel of mozambique expressed deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai when he received chao yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, in the guest room of the airport here this morning.

the passing away of premier chou en-lai, he said, is a tremendous loss to the chinese and mozambican peoples. he asked chao yuan to convey his profound condolences and sincere consolation to the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people and the family of the diseased.

the reception took place before president samora's departure for addis ababa to attend the oau summit conference. present on the occasion was marcelino dos santos, minister for development and economic planning of mozambique.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

tulsi giri, prime minister of nepal, sent a message today to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing his deepest sympathy and condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and people of nepal and on my own i express my deepest sympathy and condolences to the government and people of china on the sad demise of his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. in the death of premier chou en-lai the world has lost a statesman of eminent stature.

he was a great patriot who devoted all his life to the service of his country with brilliant successes. he made valuable contribution to achieve international peace and understanding. we in nepal recall with great appreciation his warm and friendliest feelings for this country and his role in strengthening the bonds of cordial relations between the two countries. in his death nepal has lost a great friend and well-wisher. please convey my heartfelt sympathy to madame chou en-lai.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Head of Federal Military Government Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

brigadier murtala ramat muhammed, head of the federal military government of nigeria and commander-in-chief of the nigerian armed forces, has sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt sympathies and condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with the deepest regret and heartfelt sorrow that i have learnt about the death of premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china, whose services to humanity and to the cause of human dignity are universally acknowledged.

premier chou en-lai's life and example of dedication to the unity, progress and, indeed, to the upliftment of his country and people have been a source of inspiration to all of us and will never fade. he made many friends for his country which he loved dearly. the chinese people and the world have suffered a great loss in the death of premier chou en-lai.

on behalf of the federal military government and the entire people of nigeria, i convey our heartfelt sympathies and condolences to your excellencies, the chinese people and to the entire family of the highly respected deceased premier.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Yasser Arafat Condoles on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and commander-in-chief of the palestinian revolution forces, sent a message of condolence to chairman mao tsetung today extending deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the palestinian people, brothers in the executive committee of palestine liberation organization, the palestinian revolutionary fighters and in my own name, i extend to you the deepest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai, a highly militant leader of yours and a sincere friend of the palestinian people.

comrade chou en-lai is an outstanding leader. he will go down in the history of the chinese people and the history of world struggle for the contributions he had made to his nation and country and to the struggle for freedom in the whole world.

with extreme grief i extend to you once again my deep condolences.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Panamanian Head of Government Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

head of government of the republic of panama general omar torrijos sent a message yesterday to chairman mao tsetung expressing deep grief on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

with the sentiments of the panamanian people and the revolutionary government under my leadership, and in the name of comrade president engineer demetrio b. lakas, i wish to convey to the people and government of the fraternal people's republic of china our deep grief on the death of chou en-lai, a great leader. his extraordinary revolutionary life in the service of peace and the development of china and the world will forever be a sincere motive to learn from and to remember. with high consideration.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Prime Minister Mourns Over Death of Premier Chou

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 9, 1976)

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of pakistan, went to the chinese embassy in pakistan this evening to extend condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

prime minister bhutto wrote in the condolence book: "it is a great loss to us. you know that".

he told chinese ambassador lu wei-chao: "on behalf of my government and my party and particularly the people of pakistan, i have come here as a mark of respect for the departed leader."

he said that premier chou en-lai was a great political leader. he had left a great mark on world affairs and his contributions to the building of new china had been tremendous. "he will shine among world luminaries."

he said: "we cannot forget his great personal contribution in promoting very close relations between your country and my country".

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

President Marcos Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

ferdinand e. marcos, president of the philippines, today sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending heartfelt condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it was with the most profound regret that the filipino people learned of the passing of premier chou en-lai.

i had the privilege of meeting him during my visit to china last june when he and i signed the historic document establishing diplomatic relations between the philippines and the people's republic of china. it is therefore with a deep sense of personal grief that i learned of his passing.

he totally committed his considerable skills and energy in the service of the chinese people. as an asian people, we in the philippines valued his unrelenting efforts on behalf of the interest of the developing nations.

the international community will mourn him as an exceptional human being whose qualities we shall all surely miss. for it can truly be said that china and the world will never be the same again after his passing away.

may i convey to your excellency and, through you, to the chinese people and in particular to madame teng ying-chao the heartfelt condolences of the filipino people.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Leaders Condole on Comrade Chou En-lai's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania, and manea manescu, prime minister of the socialist republic of romania, today sent a message to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolence on the passing away of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council and the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania and the romanian people, and in our own name, we convey to you and to the entire chinese people our profound condolence on the heavy loss suffered in the death of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and a loyal son of the chinese people.

an outstanding party and state leader, a close comrade-in-arms of chairman mao tsetung and a renowned fighter of the international communist movement, comrade chou en-lai devoted his whole life and energy to the struggle for the social and national liberation and the progress and happiness of the chinese people, for the strengthening of the chinese communist party and for the victory of the revolution and building of socialism in china.

throughout his life, comrade chou en-lai had been a lofty example of selfless devotion and staunch struggle against exploitation and oppression, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the promotion of relations of equality and mutual respect among peoples and for the triumph of the ideas of socialism and peace throughout the world.

in the offices of high responsibility he held for a long time in the party and the state, comrade chou en-lai made contributions of the greatest significance to the development of the brotherly relations of friendship and cooperation between the chinese communist party and the romanian communist party, between the people's republic of china and the socialist republic of romania. comrade chou en-lai was a great friend of the romanian people working in all circumstances for stronger and more profound ties of friendship and cooperation between the chinese people and the romanian people.

in these difficult moments, we are with the chinese people and express our conviction that the friendship and solidarity between our parties and countries, for which comrade chou en-lai campaigned with such ardour, will be strengthened ever more to the benefit of our peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism.

the brilliant image of comrade chou en-lai as a revolutionary and a strong personality will always remain fresh in the memory of the romanian communists and the entire romanian people.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President Mourns Over Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

major-general mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, today sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we have learnt with great and profound shock the sad news of the passing away of comrade chou en-lai, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the communist party of china central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the communist party of china central committee, vice-chairman of the communist party of china central committee, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference. on behalf of the supreme revolutionary council, government and people of the somali democratic republic and on my own behalf, i wish to extend to your excellency and, through you, to the people of china our deep condolences and heartfelt sorrow on this great loss. please convey our deep condolences also to the family and relatives of the late comrade chou en-lai.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mourns Over Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jan. 9, 1 976)

prime minister mrs. sirimávo bandaranaike of sri lanka issued a message today to mourn over the death of premier chou en-lai.

the message says: "it is with a sense of grief and profound shock that i heard of the death of prime minister chou en-lai.

"prime minister chou en-lai was a long and sincere friend of the people of sri lanka".

"prime minister chou en-lai has also been sincerely sympathetic to the economic development of our country and to the aspirations of our people."

"the late prime minister was an outstanding statesman and a world figure of highest eminence. to the developing world in particular he has been a sincere and understanding friend. his commitment to the liberation of nations under colonial rule has been a source of great inspiration to them in their efforts to overcome foreign domination." "while i feel a sense of personal loss at his death it can truly be said that sri lanka has lost a constant and sincere friend."

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

kukrit pramoj, prime minister of thailand, today sent a message to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the people's republic of china, extending sincere condolences and deep sympathy on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i was deeply distressed to learn of the demise of his excellency chou en-lai whose dedication to the work for world peace is universally acknowledged. we in thailand are greatly impressed by his illustrious and prudent statesmanship. on behalf of his majesty's government, the thai people as well as that of my own, i have the honour to express to your excellency and, through your excellency, to the government, to the people of the people's republic of china and to the bereaved family, our sincere condolences and deep sympathy on the grievous loss sustained by them.

CHINA AND UNITED NATIONS

Chinese Alternate Representative to UNDP Governing Council Session Leaves Peking for New York

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

wu hsing, alternate representative of the chinese delegation to the 21st session of the governing council of the united nations development programme, and his party left peking for new york today.

lai ya-li and chang hsien-wu, representative and alternate representative of the chinese delegation to the session, are already in new york.

CHINA AND US

US Congress Women Delegation to China Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 9, 1976)

the u.s. congress women delegation to china led by republican representative mrs. margaret m. heckler with democratic representative mrs. patsy t. mink as deputy leader wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were kang tai-sha, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and yuan tung-lin, leading member of the foreign affairs section of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, met with the american guests during their stay in shanghai.

they visited a rural people's commune and the tuchiangyen water conservancy project in chengtu, szechwan province, a silk mill in kweilin, and an industrial exhibition, a museum, a middle school, a hospital and a children's palace in shanghai.

Former US President Nixon's Daughter and Her Husband Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 9, 1976)

julie nixon eisenhower, daughter of former u.s. president richard nixon, and her husband david eisenhower left here for home by air today at the end of their visit to china.

among those seeing them off at the airport were huang chen, chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states, and madame chu lin; wang cheng-lung, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and yu hsin-yu, leading member of the foreign affairs section of the municipal revolutionary committee.

the eisenhowers arrived in shanghai from hangchow on january 7. that evening, hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, met with them. while in shanghai, the american guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a children's palace, the chikuang middle school and the huashan hospital where they watched an operation performed under acupuncture anaesthesia.

after departing from peking on january 2, the eisenhowers toured kwangchow, kweilin and hangchow. leading members of the kwangtung provincial, kweilin city and chekiang provincial revolutionary committees met with the visitors on separate occasions.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Leaders Send Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam; le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party; truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; and pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, today sent their deepest condolences to the party and state leaders of china on the passing away of premier chou en-lai.

in their message addressed to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china; comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, they said:

"we are deeply grieved on learning that comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has passed away.

"comrade chou en-lai was an outstanding communist fighter, an eminent son of the chinese people, one of the most outstanding leaders of the chinese party and state, and a great and close friend of the vietnamese people. with the deepest sense of loss, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the standing committee of the national assembly and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and in our own name, we wish to convey to you, and through you, to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, the chinese people, and the bereaved family, our deepest condolences."

Vietnamese Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap Mourns
Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jan. 8, 1976)

vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the government and minister of national defence of the democratic republic of viet nam (d.r.v.n.), who is on a friendly official visit to algeria, went to the chinese embassy here at ten p.m. (local time) today to mourn the death of comrade chou en-lai upon learning the news.

comrade vo nguyen giap extended deep condolences to chinese ambassador chou po-ping on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

nguyen co thach, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the d.r.v.n., van ba kiem, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to algeria, and nguyen nien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in algeria, also went to the chinese embassy to mourn the death of comrade chou en-lai.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chairman Robaya Sends Message of Condolence to Chairman Mao Tsetung on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1976)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen and deputy secretary-general of the central committee of the united political organization -- national front, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung today, extending deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

in my own name and on behalf of the national front, the government and the people of the people's democratic republic of yemen, i extend to you my profound condolences on this great misfortune.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

YAR Leaders Call at Chinese Embassy Expressing Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jan. 9, 1976)

ahmed al ghasmi, member of the command council of the yemen arab republic (y.a.r.), deputy commander-in-chief and chief of the general staff of the armed forces, called at the chinese embassy in yemen this morning to extend condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai on behalf of ibrahim al hamdi, chairman of the command council of y.a.r. and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, prime minister abdul-aziz abdul-ghani and the people of y.a.r.

deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces al ghasmi said: "premier chou en-lai was an outstanding leader of the chinese people and a great friend of the y.a.r. people. he had made a great contribution to the fostering and development of friendship between the y.a.r. and chinese peoples. his death is a great loss not only to the chinese people but also to the y.a.r. people."

he added that chairman al hamdi had asked the entire y.a.r. people to mourn over the death of premier chou en-lai together with the chinese people.

minister of information ahmed gassim dahmashi also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Norway Decides to Establish 200-Nautical Mile Economic Zone, Says Norwegian Minister

(NCNA-English Heisinki, Jan. 8, 1976)

norway will seek to establish a 200-nautical mile economic zone to protect her coastal fishing resources, jens evensen, norwegian minister for the law of the sea, said here on january 6.

jens evensen had talks with the finnish government on fishing cooperation during his two-day visit here which ended yesterday.

at a press conference here the day before yesterday, the norwegian minister said his country watches with anxiety the fast increasing foreign fishing boats off the norwegian coast. he stated he was deeply concerned about the possible damage on the most important fishing resources -- cod, herring and mackerel -- in this area.

great changes have taken place since the caracas meeting of the u.n. conference on the law of the sea, evensen pointed out. these changes and the spirit as well as the results of the u.n. sea-law conference have inspired norway to make arrangements to protect her fishing interests and have led to his country's decision to seek the establishment of a 200-nautical mile economic zone, evensen stated.

norway is among the top countries in the world as far as fish catches are concerned.

the norwegian parliament reportedly discussed the question of establishing an economic zone last december. if she fails to get agreement from the soviet union, britain and other countries through talks the report says, norway plans to make a unilateral announcement.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Wind and Thunder Are Stirring on Peking University Campus

- the great debate on the revolution in education to counter the right deviationist wind to reverse previous verdicts has enabled teachers and students of Peking University to heighten their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1976)

While the people throughout the country are greeting 1976 with soaring revolutionary pride, everyone fighting on the campus of Peking University is full of enthusiasm, and everywhere is ringing a great debate on the revolution in education, conducted with class struggle as the key link to hit back at the farragoes in educational circles and to defend and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, is going ahead full steam in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao under the unified leadership of the university Party committee.

In July, August and September last year, the bourgeoisie whipped up a right deviationist wind to reverse the previous verdicts, and the revolutionary teachers, students and workers, particularly the members of the workers' Mao Tsetung thought propaganda team and the activists in the revolution in education of Peking University were full of resentment. Under the strong and effective leadership of the university Party committee, they devoted nearly two months' time to the conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the concepts of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the revolution in education. They summed up the achievements and experiences in the revolution in education since 1970 when large numbers of the worker-peasant-soldier students went to college, and, full of confidence, advanced in the orientation that "education must be revolutionized." Some worker-peasant-soldier students expressed the firm confidence of the revolutionary teachers, students and workers of the whole school with

the poem: "Dreading not the severe cold and the trying wind and frost, fearing not the tempest, and with a red heart forever oriented toward the Party, they forge ahead and cut their way through the thick bushes." Exalted and proud and full of fighting spirits, they quickly plunged into this great debate. Spurred by this great debate, teaching, scientific research, production, rear-service and all other work in Peking University have all taken on a new look.

The Party committee of Peking University fully trusted and boldly aroused the masses and constantly enhanced the understanding of the broad masses of teachers, students and workers on the great significance of this struggle. On the basis of guiding them to conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the concepts of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the revolution in education and to thoroughly understand Chairman Mao's many important instructions, the university Party committee organized them to conduct the great debate by presenting facts and reasoning things out while centering their debate around the orientation and the line for the revolution in education.

Through the debate, they have come to understand that the purpose of the present farragoes in educational circles, which attack socialist new things, negate the many important reforms carried out on the educational front over the past years and embellish the revisionist line in education during those 17 years, is a vain attempt to restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in the educational field. This is a reflection of the current struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, which has exerted tremendous influence on Peking University.

The clarification of ideology to distinguish between the right and wrong lines through the great debate is of tremendous far-reaching significance in defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, developing the fruit of victory of the revolution in education and of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and strengthening the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure.

Also plunged into this great debate were the members of the workers propaganda team and the cadres in school, the young worker-peasant-soldier students and the old workers of the university, the grey-haired professors and the Red Guards and Little Red Guards of the middle and primary schools attached to the university. Tung Li-kung, a member of the workers propaganda team at the Tahsing branch, a part-work and part-study base, said: "Ever since the first day, July 27, when Chairman Mao sent us to the school, we have made up our minds to occupy the educational battlefront and transform the school into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a mission entrusted by history to the working class. The grade 12 typhoon cannot blow it away. Even if the sky collapses, we can hold it up. We will never rest until we have attained our goal."

The big-character posters written by 81 third-year worker-peasant-soldier students of the philosophy department, such as "Ten Manifestations of the Right-Deviation Trend To Reverse the Decisions Already Made," "an Anatomy of Erroneous Trends of Thought and Tactics," etc., had some influence among the

teachers and students. In conjunction with teaching, each of them also wrote a theoretical essay of some depth, using the Marxist theory of knowledge to criticize idealism in these farragoes.

Aside from enthusiastically voicing their opinions during the debate, Wei Chien-kung and 11 other professors of the Chinese department each wrote a big-character poster, and used their personal experience over the past decades to criticize the revisionist system of education, praise the rich fruits of the revolution in education and refute the authors of the farragoes for their vilification of the Party's policy toward the intellectuals. A professor thus wrote in a big-character poster: "Assuming a gesture of 'working for the good of' the intellectuals, these farragoes aim at sowing discord in the relations between the intellectuals and the Party in a vain attempt to drag us back. However, there is no way out in regression. We will never be fooled and will continuously press forward in the correct orientation indicated by Chairman Mao."

Concerning those who had made certain erroneous utterances in the previous period, the Party organizations at all levels paid attention to clearly explaining the policies to them and carried out deep-going and meticulous ideological work. A middle-aged teacher of the mathematical mechanics department once said some wrong things when he was influenced by the erroneous trend of thought. He still had certain misgivings in thinking after the great debate started. The Party organization had several intimate talks with him, and encouraged him to take an active part in the battle in order to raise his awareness of the struggle between the two lines in the course of struggle. Thus he relieved himself of misgivings, wrote big-character posters together with the students, and refuted in conjunction with teaching in class the fallacy that we "no longer grasp scientific research and talk about theory."

Grasp the essence of the farragoes in educational circles, start discussion on specific topics step by step, and distinguish between the right and wrong lines. At the outset of the great debate, the broad masses of teachers, students and workers made general criticism and denunciation of the various farragoes in educational circles. Following this, they gradually switched over to the discussion of the following scientific topics: How to appraise the domination of schools by the revisionist line in those 17 years? How to evaluate the quality of education since the great proletarian cultural revolution? Is it necessary to adhere to the policy of "unity--education--transformation" toward the intellectuals?

Meanwhile, the masses were mobilized to make an all-round analysis of the main points of the farragoes in educational circles and expose the eclecticist and sophistical tricks employed therein, so that they could clearly understand the revisionist essence of these farragoes. This was very useful in guiding the broad masses to make use of the viewpoint of class and class struggle to distinguish between the right and wrong lines in order to avoid endless disputes on certain specific problems. Also, by citing numerous examples, they refuted the fallacy that worker-peasant-soldier students were of "inferior" quality.

Worker-peasant-soldier student Li Hai-ou, a Party branch committee member of the "72" class of the specialty in electronic physics under the radio department, had difficulties in coping with study when she first came to school. But she had a clear and definite goal of study. Through open-door education which integrated teaching with fighting tasks and the production of typical products, she sturdily matured in the orientation of becoming Red and vocationally proficient. She sent in nine applications to the Party organization for permission to go to frontierland after graduation, and she had been gloriously given approval to go to Tibet. In the diploma practice, she took part in the task of trial-making high-frequency oscilloscope, and achieved good results.

Last year, a large number of science graduates applied for permission to go to frontierland, to the countryside and to places where life was the toughest. This was a revolutionary pioneer move unknown before in the Peking University with a history of 77 years.

Over the past years, the worker-peasant-soldier students fought on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements. They studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat together with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants at busy worksites and in seething rural villages. The snow-capped mountains of the Tsinghai-Tibetan Plateau were ringing with the sonorous battle songs of the worker-peasant-soldier students when they carried out scientific investigation there. They left footprints of combat in the earthquake-afflicted areas of Liaoning and Yunnan when they went there to fight the earthquake and give relief to the victims. They also shed sweat of devoted labor on the Takang Oilfield on the shore of the Pohai Sea.

In their graduation projects, they completed 241 scientific research projects under the guidance of their teachers and with the assistance of the units concerned. Of these, 95 had been applied to production, 105 were the first of their kinds in our country, some projects met the advanced world standards, and some were of important value to fundamental theoretical research. The high-quality personnel trained and the fruitful results achieved represent a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education.

Poisoned by the revisionist line in education, many graduates from the old school went after personal fame and career and refused to accept the jobs assigned by the state, and some of them had become "political rejects." Through analysis, all comrades come to realize that the two different lines give rise to two different kinds of quality. Only when the line is correct, can there be the quality required by the proletariat. The farragoes in educational circles, which negate the quality of the worker-peasant-soldier students, are aimed at negating Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education.

Combine the great debate with the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the criticism of "Water Margin" and clear things up by linking theory with practice. During the great debate, the teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University combined criticism and repudiation with the study of theory and the criticism of Water Margin and with the teaching of courses in political theory. In the

meantime, criticism by the masses was linked with criticism by backbone theorists. In this way, they continuously improved the level of mass criticism.

The school Party committee also organized them to conduct investigation and study and compare the old education of the previous 17 years with the profound changes on the educational front in recent years. By linking theory with practice, they carried out in-depth criticism of the revisionist line in education. They came to realize profoundly that "Marxism is necessary in our struggle."

The Party branch of the "73" class of the specialty in political theory under the department of international politics organized the teachers and students to combine the current great debate with the study of the history of the two-line struggle in the international communist movement. Through study, guidance, discussion and criticism, they summed up the lesson of the Soviet Union's switch to revisionism, and criticized capitulationism, the revisionist line in education and the Right-deviation trend to reverse the decisions already made. The teachers and students deeply understood that it took deep-going study of theory to make thorough criticism of revisionism. The combination of the great debate with the study of theory gave impetus to the movement as well as teaching, thus enabling the teachers and students to raise their ability to combat and prevent revisionism, and to enhance their consciousness in implementing the Party's basic line.

For a time, some comrades of the specialties in medicine, physiology and biochemistry under the biology department had a blurred understanding of the fallacy that the revolution in education "hampers the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology." Through studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the relations of politics and economics and reviewing the contributions made by the educational front to socialist revolution and socialist construction since the great proletarian cultural revolution, these comrades have come to realize that their difference with the farragoes in education circles hinges not on the question of whether or not modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology is required, but rather lies in what is mainly relied upon and what must be grasped first in order to bring about such modernization. To talk broadly about modernization in the above four fields without discussing the Party's basic line and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus departing from the key link of class struggle and denying that the main danger is revisionism is to advocate the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory that only productive forces count." If they were allowed to have their way, the failure of the Soviet Union where "satellites are sent up to the sky but the Red flag falls to the ground" would be repeated.

At present, the atmosphere of studying theory has grown ever more intensive, the combat effectiveness of the theoretical ranks has grown ever stronger, and the spare-time Marxism-Leninism study groups have become ever more active throughout the school.

Pay attention to strengthening the building of the Party ideologically and raising the Party's fighting capacity in the course of struggle. This great debate is a widespread Marxist-education movement for the cadres and Party members. The Party organizations at all levels in Peking University are bold in and good at leadership, and have more properly played the role of fighting citadels. In the course of properly grasping the movement and making all-round arrangements for all kinds of work, the Party organizations at the same time pay attention to laying a firm grip on strengthening the Party ideologically, leading a proper organizational life, and persevering in properly attending Party class. They also pay attention to fostering activists and properly carrying out ideological and political work, thus enabling the broad Party membership to play the exemplary role of the vanguard in struggle.

In the struggle to repulse the right deviationist wind of reversing previous verdicts, the cadres and Party members have further realized the importance of the correct attitude toward the great proleterian cultural revolution, the masses and themselves.

Hsü Hua-min, Party general branch secretary of the history department, received a profound education in the great cultural revolution, and had conscientiously summed up experiences and lessons. He had long been aware of this right-deviation trend to reverse the decisions already made, and dared to boycott it. He was very much enraged by these farragoes in educational circles that attacked revolutionary new things and wantonly negated the experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College. With a heart full of excitement, he wrote the following poem: "A fresh blossom welcomes the morning glow, and smilingly greets the on-rushing strong wind and sand that hit it in the face. Incorruptible iron bones can withstand the frost and snow, and when spring comes, the Chaoyang Agricultural College blossoms everywhere." Recently, he taught the Party members of the entire department a Party lesson on "persevering in the Party's basic line," and in conjunction with his personal experience, he criticized the fallacy that "the principal danger now is not taking up study" spread by people in educational circles. Many young Party members reported, "This kind of Party lesson is good. It gives us great enlightenment and deep education."

Yin Liang-ping, secretary of the Party General Branch of the Chinese department, was a worker-peasant-soldier student who graduated in 1974. After the commencement of the great debate, he resolutely stood on the forefront of the struggle, closely relied on the broad masses, and humbly learned from the old cadres. He applied to the department the epxerience of the Party committee in running study classes, persistently ran study classes for the cadres, conscientiously studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, brought the good experience of the masses to the higher level and brought the good insights of the study classes to the lower level, thus enabling the cadres to more consciously and effectively take part in and lead this great debate. He said with deep understanding: "Persevering in taking class struggle as the key link and laying a firm hold on the study of theory by cadres is of great importance to building a contingent of cadres that are capable of weathering storms."

Chairman Mao recently poined out: "Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." The great revolutionary debate in Peking University has promoted the great unity of its teachers, students, staff members and workers on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and brought about the vigorous development of the revolution in education as well as work in other fields.

The teachers and students of the "74" class of the Spanish specialty under the Western languages department used to care for each other politically and help one another vocationally, and were fairly well united. Later, influenced by the right-deviation trend to reverse the decisions already made, there emerged certain phenomena of disunity. In the great debate, the whole class rose to criticize the farragoes in educational circles, and found the root-cause of their disunity. At present, the teachers and students hold heart to heart talks, help and learn from each other, and fight in unity. Marked changes have occurred in their spiritual outlook. Today, new things constantly emerge in Peking University, and open-door education on part-work and part-study basis is full of vigor and vitality. The liberal arts colleges take society as factory. In factories and in the countryside, many teachers and students organize teaching and learning as they carry out mass debate and actively take part in the three great revolutionary movements there to publicize the excellent situation of the revolution in education. The part-work, part-study worker-peasant-soldier students of the computer specialty study as they carry out production in the school-run electronic instrument plant. Together with the workers, they have completed five units of new-model electronic computers one month ahead of schedule.

The veterinary biology specialty of the biology department runs in Chengchow short-term training classes in cooperation with the units concerned. By organizing teaching in conjunction with the tasks of scientific research and production, it has recently successfully produced the first lot of tissue-culture hog cholera vaccine, a new product in our country.

In commemoration of Lu Hsün's 95th birthday and the 40th anniversary of his death, the Chinese department has stepped up the study and research of Lu Hsün's works, learned from his revolutionary spirit in supporting new things, and criticized and repudiated the right-deviation trend to reverse decisions already made. New headway has been made in numerous scientific research projects, and reports of successes keep coming in from the school-run factories. The production plan for 1975 has been fulfilled one month ahead of schedule, with the output value showing a rise of 73 percent against 1974. The broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers of this school are determined to adhere to the Party's basic line, take class struggle as the key link, carry forward the heroic spirit of "clasping the moon in the ninth heaven and seizing turtles deep down in the five seas," strive to fulfill the fighting tasks set forth by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, valiantly advance in the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and the journey to continue the revolution, and make resolute efforts to carry the revolution in education through to the end in the new year.

- By Our Own Correspondent and Reporter

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NEW YEAR PICTURES

Give Full Play to the Propaganda and Educational Role of New Year Pictures

by

Li Pao-i (李宝义)
Liaoning People's Publishing House

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 1, 1975)

The several hundred New Year pictures on display at the "National Exhibition of New Year Pictures and Works of Art by Adolescents and Children" in Peking are the new works of the broad masses of professional and amateur artists in recent years. These works vividly reveal brand-new features in the vigorous development of the art of our traditional New Year pictures under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

New Year pictures are a form of a fine art deeply cherished by the laboring masses and especially the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in China. They are popular with millions of families and carry widespread propaganda effect. They constitute a powerful weapon for conducting socialist education and the occupation of the rural ideological and cultural battlefront with Marxism. Therefore, in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, we must seriously do a good job in the creation, publication and distribution of New Year pictures. This is an important task for the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie by the proletariat in the realm of the superstructure.

Like other forms of literature and art, the New Year pictures, as a form of ideology, invariably "belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." In feudal society, New Year pictures were used by the landlord class to spread feudal ideas and serve the consolidation of feudal rule. After the liberation of the whole country, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company also had made use of New Year pictures to serve their plot for the restoration of capitalism. The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius washed away the mire from the battlefront of New Year pictures, thus giving impetus to the development of the creation of New Year pictures. But it should be noted that the landlord and bourgeois classes are not reconciled to pulling out from the battlefront of New Year pictures long occupied by them. The old force of habit also invariably interferes with and disrupts the development of New Year pictures. Therefore, in the creation, publication and distribution of New Year pictures, we must take class struggle as the key link and persist in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the field of New Year pictures.

The distribution of pictorials and books over many years shows that the several hundred million peasants are the broadest audience of New Year pictures. At present, under the call of the national conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture, the whole Party is being mobilized to go all out

for agriculture and fight for the popularization of Tachai-type counties. In this great revolutionary movement, we must give full play to the combat role of the art of New Year pictures, publicized Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, inspire revolutionary drive, and help the peasants raise their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, wage struggle against the old force of habit, achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in the development of socialist agriculture and gradually sweep away the soil breeding capitalism in the countryside. This is essential to the occupation of the rural ideological and cultural battlefront with socialism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a glorious mission vested in the broad masses of professional and amateur New Year picture workers.

To this end, we must build a revolutionized creation contingent with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the mainstay. This is a fundamental measure for the exercise of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the creation of New Year pictures.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the New Year picture art has been freed from the narrow confines of a minority of artists to become a weapon in the hands of the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier artists. A New Year picture creation contingent with the workers, peasants and soldiers as its backbone is sturdily maturing. For instance, of the 76 new editions of New Year pictures distributed by the Liaoning People's Publishing House this year, 25 are works by workers, peasants and soldiers. Once they step onto the battlefront of New Year pictures they demonstrate the tremendous might of the proletariat in occupying the realm of the superstructure with Marxism.

The broad masses of professional and amateur New Year picture workers say with deep understanding, "To draw revolutionary pictures, one must first be a revolutionary." Through practice, they realize that only by arming their minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can they continuously raise their awareness of class struggle, the two line struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that only with awareness raised can the ideological level of their works be raised. If one does not study properly, one cannot distinguish what is the nascent communist factor and what is the senescent capitalist factors, and in the creation, publication and distribution of New Year pictures, he will unconsciously cater to the so-called whim of the minority of people and thus lapse into blindness.

In this respect, we have learned a profound lesson: For instance, in regard to New Year pictures depicting "fish" of appeal to certain people, we once failed to make an analysis from the plane of struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the ideological sphere, and as a result, there was published a New Year picture called "Every Team Has Fish" while prominently displayed a big common carp leaping out of water and a plump baby. Through the great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and especially after the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we realize that such a picture, though with the two words "every team" added, is still nothing but a reprint of such old New Year pictures as "Have Fish On an Auspicious

Occasion," "Have Things To Spare /denoting by fish/ Every Year," etc. It reflects old ideas and manifests that the influence of the revisionist line in literature and art has not been eliminated. Although fish is likewise drawn, but the peasants of Hu county set a very good example by drawing the picture, "The Fish Pond of a Commune." It dazzlingly reveals the excellent situation in the growth and progress of the collective economy of the people's commune, and is a New Year picture complete with the fine tradition of the popular New Year pictures and the spirit of the socialist era. These two examples vividly show how important it is for those workers connected with the creation and publication of New Year pictures to consciously transform their world outlook and continuously raise their awareness of the two-line struggle in the development of New Year pictures.

In order to persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat in the use of socialism to triumph over capitalism on the battlefront of New Year pictures, we must strive to create properly the heroic models of workers, peasants and soldiers.

The fine works among the New Year pictures on display create many towering heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers and profoundly reveal the proletarian world outlook and socialist revolutionary spirit of typical figures. For instance, the picture "Fighting at Taihang" vividly portrays the heroic group fighting heaven and earth in the teeth of a snowstorm. It draws on a moment before the detonation is set off in farmland capital construction and reveals through the silence that tugs at one's heartstrings the tremendous spiritual power latent in these figures, thus fully reflecting the themic thought that human will can overpower natural forces. The splendorous scene of a colossal army fighting at Taihang is an artistic summation of the current great revolutionary mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to popularize Tachai-type counties going on in the whole country. The picture "Full of Vigor and Vitality" warmly portrays a typical example of the leading body of a revolutionized county Party committee and sings the praises of the revolutionary spirit of brimming vigor and unity in fighting. The picture "Brimming with Joy" shows the collective image of workers who are high in fighting spirits and boundlessly loyal to the Party. The pictures "Expedition," "A Message of Victory Transmitted to the Foot of the Changpai Mountains" and "Who Dances in the Air With a Colorful Chain?" sing the praises of the heroines fighting on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements. Their gracefulness and poise and their sturdiness and unpretentiousness project an image that serves as an effective criticism against certain people who pursue bourgeois tastes in New Year pictures. The pictures "One Revolutionary Generation After Another Surges Forth Like the Tide" and "Again Be One of Those Mountain People" warmly sing the praises of the broad masses of educated youth who respond to Chairman Mao's great call and follow the road of integration with workers and peasants. They depict the spiritual outlook of a new generation.

From the above works, it can be seen that New Year pictures must be closely coordinated with the three great revolutionary movements, and that they must vigorously depict the important themes, including the socialist new things emerging in the great cultural revolution. This is not only a

political demand but also a need in the development of the art of New Year picture. This is because all new men and new deeds and heroic figures grow in fighting. Only by going deep into actual struggle can we grasp the salient features of the era and understand the heroic figures.

For the sake of giving full play to the propaganda and educational role of New Year pictures and firmly occupy the rural ideological and cultural battlefront, we must strive for the "unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form."

The New Year picture art has a time-honored history in our country. In its long process of development, it has taken on certain artistic features cherished by certain people of the laboring masses and by the peasants in particular. Therefore, it provides favorable factors peculiar to it when used by the proletariat as a means to publicize socialist ideas, to change customs and habits and to make a profound revolution in the ideological sphere. But in the whole historical period of socialism, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and this determines that the struggle on the battlefront of New Year pictures will be protracted and arduous. We should continuously sum up experience, seriously study the artistic features of New Year pictures and continuously improve our work. The aim of our studying the artistic features of New Year pictures is to better reflect the ebullient life in socialist revolution and socialist construction, better serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and firmly occupy the ideological and cultural battlefront.

Form is in the service of content. The political content of socialism calls for an artistic form compatible with it. Only when reflected with artistic means of the highest possible perfection acceptable to the masses can the political content of revolution give full play to its combat role. Works with no artistic influence cannot firmly occupy the battlefront. We should first keep our eyes on profoundly reflecting the themic thought of revolution.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, a new look has appeared on the battlefront of New Year pictures. They are not only more healthy and effective, richer and more colorful in content but also have given impetus to the development of artistic form. For example, certain New Year pictures distributed in the past, such as "Forever Follow Chairman Mao and Forever Follow the Communist Party," were completely new in content and artistic style. They were warmly welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers and had to be reprinted many times. The recently published propaganda picture "Women Can Prop Up Half the Sky and Make the Mountains and Rivers Change Their Features" is warmly welcomed by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and used as a New Year picture, but certain New Year pictures with the same subject matter are not so effective. This merits our deep thought for we can see therefrom what the masses cherish.

These examples show that with a profound change in the spiritual outlook of the people, the New Year picture they appreciate and demand are also bound to change and develop in sympathy, for what people like is not invariable. Therefore, on the one hand, we must analytically and critically draw lessons from certain artistic forms and means of expression used in traditional New

Year pictures that are good and liked by the masses, such as the artistic features that are strong in eulogizing and expressing ideals, vivid in image, fresh in outlook, bright and clear in color, full of the exuberance of an auspicious occasion, rich in artistic episodes, etc. On the other hand, in regard to subject matter and the form of expression, we should not be bound by the conventions of old New Year pictures but must continuously explore for something new. This calls for the broad masses of professional and amateur New Year picture workers to wholeheartedly go deep into the midst of the heated life of struggle, and in the process of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, to seriously read and study and transform their world outlook, and really bear in mind what the workers, peasants and soldiers appreciate, demand, and like to hear and see. Through artistic practice, they must constantly sum up experience and gradually grasp the laws of art governing New Year pictures. Only in this way can good works with moving artistic scenes and vivid artistic images be created. And only in this way can the reform and development of the artistic form of New Year pictures be boosted. The general and similar nature of certain New Year pictures in their form of expression and image of figures is often a manifestation of not deep enough involvement in life.

At present, the people of the whole country are taking class struggle as the key link to implement Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the study of theory to combat and prevent revisionism, on stability and unity and on boosting the national economy. Socialism is advancing triumphantly everywhere. Let us fight with unflagging efforts for upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat on the battlefront of New Year pictures in accord with the policy of "letting one hundred flowers blossom and weeding out the old to let the new emerge" and "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China."

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WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE STUDENTS

China's Worker-Peasant-Soldier College Students

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

"today's college students have high political consciousness and are able to analyze and tackle problems," is the enthusiastic praise the chinese people give to the worker-peasant-soldier students -- a generation of new-type college students. in china, college students are expected to become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

several hundred thousand students of this new-type have graduated from china's universities and colleges and returned to their working posts since 1970, when the first enrollment of the worker-peasant-soldier students in tsinghua and peking universities took place. they conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and are active in criticizing capitalism and revisionism. they are an important force in china's socialist revolution and construction.

now over 500,000 worker-peasant-soldier students are studying in more than 300 state-run universities and colleges while several hundred thousand workers and peasants are studying in several thousand spare-time workers and peasants universities run by factories or rural areas. for both, the main stress is on theoretical study based on practical experience and the conscious practice under the guidance of the theory they have grasped. with theoretical knowledge and practical experience behind them, they are able to make contributions to the state while studying.

more than 1,800 graduates of tsinghua university last year completed 332 projects in their pre-graduation practice. of these 270 have been applied to production with 110 up to national advanced levels, 46 have filled gaps in china's sciences and technologies and some are up to the world advanced levels. the items the graduates chose were the urgent problems the state needed to solve.

the enrollment of worker-peasant-soldier students at universities and colleges is a new socialist thing that emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution. workers and peasants are the masters of the state that exercises the dictatorship of the proletariat. before the cultural revolution, education was ruled by the revisionist line and the workers, peasants and soldiers were shut out. during the cultural revolution, the system of enrolling students by testing only their book knowledge was abolished and the new system of enrolling outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers who are good politically and ideologically and have practical experience and

schooling has been instituted. while studying, the worker-peasant-soldier students are active in criticizing capitalist and revisionist tendencies and are a new political force in transforming education itself.

chairman mao says: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." on this very question, there is a big difference between the worker-peasant-soldier students and those trained at the time when education was under the rule of revisionist line.

the worker-peasant-soldier students, outstanding representatives of the broad masses, go to universities and colleges with proletarian revolutionary ideals, hopes and needs in their minds. they think and do things in the manner of those they represent and serve the people whole-heartedly.

the teachers and students of the geophysics and geological specialties of peking university went to work in the earthquake-affected areas in yunnan and liaoning provinces in 1974 and 1975, right after strong shocks had hit there. despite the frequent after-shocks, the danger from loose mountain rock and tottering walls, they did relief work and collected first-hand scientific data on the spot. they studied the severe tremors and observed the after-shocks and underwent the basic training of working in seismological observatories and centres, analyzing data and measuring the magnitude of the tremors. they joined the comrades of departments concerned in deciding the cause and structure of the strong earthquake that occurred in the haicheng-yingkou area last april and in successfully predicting several fairly big after-shocks. they also spread among the masses information about quakes and, led by the local party organizations, mobilized them to join in the earthquake prediction work. basing themselves on long practical experience, the teachers and students compiled new teaching material on earthquakes. people call them fighters whom even earthquakes cannot shake. seismologists remarked: "the worker-peasant-soldier students' whole-hearted service to the people and the professional knowledge they gained through practical work is something that did not exist in the past when we were in school. trained in this way, they are really a new generation of students who are both socialist-minded and professionally competent."

the revisionist line encourages students to seek personal fame and gains. today's worker-peasant-soldier students are trained with the ideas of working for the state, the collective and the people. hsi hung-fang, a graduate of shanghai's tungchi university, now works as a designer in a rural building company. in her work, she asks herself whether her design will save the state or the collective time, materials, is practical to construct and whether, after being built, the project will be long-lasting and safe. once she was to design a cotton warehouse for a people's commune, normally an easy task.

but being the daughter of a poor peasant, she reckoned carefully in the commune's interest. she did the surveying herself and meticulously studied the topographic and geological conditions in the locality. she finally succeeded in designing a warehouse that safely stores cotton and yet was economic in use of building materials. the poor and lower-middle peasants were very satisfied with the design. in the past year and more since her graduation, she has completed over 30 designs of varying difficulty.

the worker-peasant-soldier students have practical experience of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they keep to the principle of practice first, and then sum up their practical experience and improve their theoretical study and research. they study various spheres of sciences and dare to scale the heights to meet the needs of the proletariat.

students and teachers of the department of architecture of tsinghua university surveyed 16 factory buildings in a fairly comprehensive way, read large numbers of chinese and foreign texts and gathered a great deal of background information. in peking, shanghai and east china's kiangsu province, they conducted investigations and study and made an analysis of the data on more than 50 factory buildings they had surveyed. they finally succeeded in designing two models of simplified factory buildings suitable to china's situation, advanced a new method in calculation and solved theoretically the problem of the spatial function of the structural system in a factory building which could not be solved for years. this has been included in the state's "reinforced concrete construction design code".

"the people send us to university and we'll work for them after graduation" -- is the motto of china's worker-peasant-soldier college students today. in keeping with it, the graduates apply to go where conditions are harshest and where the state and people need them most.

GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING

East China Province Does Geological Prospecting Self-reliantly

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Jan. 10, 1976)

numerous mineral ores were found in east china's kiangsi province, formerly regarded as poor in mineral deposits, during the fourth five-year plan period (1971-1975).

during this period, the province submitted to the state 285 geological reports, surpassing the figure of any previous five-year plan period.

the experience shows that it is imperative to break down blind faith in book knowledge and subjective conclusions by foreign experts, proceed from china's own conditions and take the road of independence and self-reliance in locating china's underground riches.

it is precisely by following this spirit that china discovered the taching, shengli and takang oilfields and other important mineral deposits.

kiangsi province is in a large part composed of red soil which for long was thought to lack mineral deposits. in 1970, however, a big salt mine was discovered in a stratum of red soil, and was followed by the discovery of many other natural resourses. last year, abundant underground water was located which could be tapped for industrial use in cities. rich mineral ore deposits were discovered in a geological stratum which foreign experts had considered as containing no such ore. a mine which foreign experts pronounced as poor and unworkable has proved to be extensive, rich in a valuable ore that can be easily extracted, dressed and used for many purposes. in addition, an important associated ore was also discovered in the mine.

the province has found 65 extractable ores, double the number for the ten years preceding the start of the cultural revolution. fourteen of them rank first in quantity in east china or in the whole of china, and some meet urgent state needs. geological prospecting teams in the province have done much to help rural farmland improvement, industrial and municipal construction.

an engineer of the provincial geological bureau said: "a given geological stratum in a foreign country may lack a certain mineral ore while in china the same stratum may be rich in it. therefore, we must not blindly copy foreign experience but should study our own particular conditions and unearth the underground riches in our country through our own efforts. what is needed is the spirit of independence and self-reliance."

the no. 909 geological team, which formerly depended on foreign literature and ignored possible different conditions, located only one mine in eight years before the cultural revolution. during the cultural revolution, it criticized this slavish comprador philosophy and implemented chairman mao's principle which calls on the people to "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry". working in a small red soil basin in 1970, it solicited the opinions of more than 3,000 local people, checked 50 wells and springs, compared ten geological strata and discovered a salt mine of a size able to supply the people of kiangsi province for thousands of years. this solved a big problem for this inland province.

later on, working on rational proposals raised by its members, the team verified the existence of a big mine in only 20 months, saving a large amount of funds for the state. by conventional methods, this would have taken four to five years.

since the start of the cultural revolution, this geological team has, by relying on the wisdom and strength of the masses, altogether located five big mines, offered 65 geological reports, grasped the laws governing mineralization in the locality where the team is working, and wrote 12 valuable geological theses and research papers. at the same time, it located a number of small mines of iron, coal and phosphorus.

in fact geological prospecting work in kiangsi province started only after liberation. in the old society, china had only some 200 geologists and 800 geological workers of which only a few were in kiangsi province. after liberation, kiangsi set up a geological school and trained several thousand geologists. now the geological prospecting and hydrological teams run special classes to train experienced workers, and a number of night schools are used to popularize technical knowledge so as to gradually improve the technical and professional level of the workers and cadres.

one of the salient features in developing geological prospecting work in the province as well as in whole china is to combine the efforts of geologists with the mass campaign to locate ore deposits.

in the period of the fourth five-year plan, more than 33,000 people in the province reported findings of ore deposits, of which 200 proved to have extractable sources after further investigation by professional prospecting teams.

a geological prospecting team working in the southern part of the province mobilized the local people to report on possible deposits. the team members gave lectures, arranged exhibitions to display mineral samples, and distributed pamphlets to disseminate general knowledge

on how to find ores. they helped the local people grasp the significance of finding mineral resourses for the country. many counties in the area set up special groups to collect reports from the masses and cultivate activists in the work.

the big mines located are for the state to work and the small ones for the localities.

YENAN

Yenan Peasants Go All Out for Socialism

(NCNA-English Yenan, Jan. 10, 1976)

in line with their glorious revolutionary tradition, the yenan peasants are busy improving farmland to strive for a still better harvest this year.

quarrying stone and moving mounds of earth to reclaim wasteland, they are creating terraced fields on the snow-covered mountain tops and in the gullies.

all 194 people's communes in the yenan region in northwest china's shensi province increased their grain production in 1975, while the total grain output in the region was more than 40 percent higher than in 1974, itself a record good yield year. the communes delivered to the state three times more grain in 1975 than in 1970.

summing up their experience in reaping good harvests, cadres and rural peasants in various areas say that this represents victory for the efforts to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle nurtured by chairman mao in yenan during the revolutionary war years.

of the 380,000 hectares of farmland in the yenan region, which is situated in a hilly area with many gullies, 326,000 hectares are located on slopes and hills. in an area of scarce rainfall with only a short frost-free period, local farm production here frequently suffers from drought, frost, hail, flood and other natural adversities.

during the war of resistance against japan, chairman mao led armymen and people here in carrying out the well-known production campaign. reliance was placed on the masses and their creativity and

enthusiasm to overcome natural adversities and develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery in an all round way.

in 1949, in a "message of reply" to the yenan people's greetings, chairman mao urged them to keep up the style of hard work they had displayed during the past revolutionary years. this message has encouraged the yenan people to go on winning new victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, cadres and peasants in the yenan region recalled the brilliant tradition and great revolutionary practice chairman mao had pioneered. at the same time, they criticized the pernicious influence of the revisionist line and brought about a new tide to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and achieved fruitful results. from 1970 to 1975, yenan advanced rapidly with an annual increase of 15 per cent in grain yields. huge streamers inscribed with the slogans: "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory" and "strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, farm to support world revolution" are hung on buildings or stand by the roadside.

veteran red armymen, red guards, combat heroes and labour models, who followed chairman mao in making revolution, retain their revolutionary vigour today.

for example, mi kuo-kai, a veteran red army fighter from szechwan followed chairman mao on the long march through the snow-capped mountains and grasslands to yenan. later, because of ill health, he settled in the huatzuping commune. the local party organizations and poor and lower-middle peasants took care of him and did not let him take part in productive labour. but in 1968 he expressed his determination to serve as a breeder for the commune. since then, he has bred strong fat pigs and cattle and raised over 20 young animals.

last winter, the masses of the arid chihtan county planned the building of a reservoir with a total storage capacity of over 4,000,000 cubic metres. the technical departments calculated that the project would take two thousand in manpower at least two years. the cadres and masses, however, estimated that one thousand people could complete the project within a year. the main parts of the project, which was started in february 1975, were completed in ten months through hard coordination work.

hsinshengku village was a front line fortress in the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region during the revolutionary war. of eleven households in the village, nine had sons who had joined the fighting.

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today, the same revolutionary enthusiasm exists among the people. in the past five years, they have led water uphill from the yellow river to open and irrigate 20 hectares of paddy fields.

twenty degrees of frost is not unusual in the northern shensi's plateau at this time of year. but over 300,000 men and women are today opening terraced fields on the cliffsides, making man-made plain in the gullies and building up hydro-electric power stations and power stations across the rivers for irrigation and drainage.

in the past five years. cadres and masses in yenan region reclaimed 113,000 hectares of farmland and increased the number of reservoirs from 29 to 110 with a total capacity of four hundred million cubic metres. new pumping stations total 1,900, new pumping wells over 400, new irrigation ditches 800 and the acreage that has irrigation and drainage facilities amounts to 27,000 hectares.

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INDUSTRIAL NEWS

Industrial News in Brief

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

a new hydro-electric power station has been completed and put into operation in kansu province, northwest china.

the papanhsia power station is another important achievement after liuchiahsia power station, one of the biggest in china, which was completed in 1974 on the northwest plateau.

located on the mountainous upper reaches of the yellow river, the papanhsia power station is fitted with five generating units which utilize the river resources to provide more electric power for agricultural and industrial development in shensi, kansu and chinghai provinces.

two reservoirs ensure an ample and steady supply of water for the power station.

the wulashan thermal power station with a 100,000 kilowatt capacity in the inner mongolian autonomous region, north china, has been completed and is in operation. the station was designed and built by local workers and

technicians. the installation was completed in the spirit of hard struggle with workers and technicians braving bitter cold and sandstorms.

completion of the station means a bigger supply of electricity to develop industry, agriculture and livestock breeding in the area.

a big modern coke-oven battery attached to the hangchow iron and steel plant was set up and put into operation in chekiang province, east china. all the equipment of the battery was designed and produced by chinese workers and technicians.

the completion of the battery provides a coking base for chekiang province which previously had none. it provides the means to end the province's long-time dependence on the state for the supply of coke. this will help promote the development of local industry.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

E.F. Hill Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jan. 10, 1976)

e.f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

in a letter handed over to the chinese embassy, comrade hill said, "comrade chou en-lai was an outstanding communist who devoted the whole of his life to the proletarian revolutionary cause. he firmly at all times upheld the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao, combated revisionism and imperialism. his life was exemplary in china and in the world communist movement. it is absolutely true that his example and work will live on for ever. in deep grief we resolve to turn that grief into strength as he himself undoubtedly would wish."

Chairman of Communist Party of Australia (M-L)
Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

edward f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and the central committee of the c.p.c., expressing most profound sympathy on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

our most profound sympathy goes to you and, through you, to the whole chinese people on the death of comrade chou en-lai, outstanding revolutionary veteran and splendid communist. all australian revolutionaries deeply grieve comrade chou en-lai's death and revere his memories. his life and example will never be forgotten. they will inspire and strengthen the present and future generation.

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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

austrian president rudolf kirchschlaeger yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on the occasion of the death of chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, please accept the sincere sympathies of the austrian people and of myself with the people's republic of china and the chinese people for the particularly heavy loss they have suffered from the death of this great state leader. while expressing the sympathies of the republic of austria, i also recall my conversation with premier chou en-lai in peking in 1974, which was most precious to me.

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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chairman of Communist Party of Britain (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English London, Jan. 10, 1976)

reg birch, chairman of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

Chairman of British Communist Party (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

reg birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on january 8, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) deeply mourns the death of comrade chou en-lai, what a grievous loss for the peoples of the world exclamation

comrade chou was the highest embodiment of the communist revolution of our age encompassing in his great life and work marxist brilliance, unflagging service to the cause of socialism and magnificent humanity.

the leadership he gave to the chinese revolution through the long and bitter years of the revolutionary war were matched by his work after 1949. the spectacular successes of the chinese people in the construction of socialism and in the fight against imperialism and revisionism were carried out under his superb ladership as prime minister of the people's republic of china and one of the vice-chairmen of the communist party of china.

comrade chou en-lai's work will remain an inspiration for all who strive to fight oppression and exploitation and his name will be honoured by the international proletariat now and for generations to come.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Sofia

(NCNA-English Sofia, Jan. 9, 1976)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here today after signing the sino-bulgarian goods exchange and payments agreement for 1976.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was konstantin kozmov, leader of the bulgarian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade.

chinese ambassador to bulgaria meng yueh was also present.

on january 7, the chinese delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of georgi dimitrov, the great leader of the bulgarian people, and paid respects to his remains.

yesterday evening, the chinese ambassador gave a reception for the signing of the agreement.

konstantin kozmov and all members of the bulgarian delegation attended the reception.

all members of the chinese delegation were present.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese CP Central Committee Chairman Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

thakin ba thein tin, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma, yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, extending profound condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we are shocked to learn with deepest grief that comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, died of illness.

on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of burma, all its members, all the commanders and fighters of the burmese people's army and the people of the whole country, i extend profound condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai to the chairman, to the central committee of the communist party of china, to the chinese people's liberation army, to the chinese people and to the wife of comrade chou en-lai.

under the leadership of chairman mao, comrade chou en-lai as a leader made outstanding contributions to china's new democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction throughout his life. comrade chou en-lai fought heroically and resolutely against revisionism at home and abroad and against revisionism and anti-party schemes of liu shao-chi and lin piao, persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and struggled to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. comrade chou en-lai firmly supported with action the parties adhering to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the people of various countries in their revolutionary struggles. he made a great contribution to the relationship between the communist party of china and the communist party of burma and thus won the whole-hearted love, respect and admiration of the communist party of burma. comrade chou en-lai was a great proletarian revolutionary, a great proletarian internationalist and a good and most capable disciple of chairman mao tsetung. he enjoyed very high prestige in the international communist movement. he displayed acute political acumen; he had no parallel in working tirelessly; he had a flexible and meticulous style of work; he was firm in matters of principle. in a word, his noble qualities were well worth praising.

the present international situation is excellent and characterized by great disorder on the earth. the struggle against social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism, the social-imperialists' attempt to dominate the world in particular, and the struggle of the third world countries against hegemonism are developing. at this moment, the death of comrade chou en-lai is a tremendous loss.

the death of comrade chou en-lai is a great loss not only to the communist party of china and the chinese people but also to the political parties, organizations and the people upholding marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought all over the world including the communist party of burma and the burmese people. however, we will turn our grief into strength and pledge to unite closely with the communist party of china and other marxist-leninist parties and organizations and carry through to the end the struggle against our common enemies -- imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

comrade chou en-lai has passed away, but his political thinking, spirit and style will never perish and will be engraved in our hearts forever.

comrade chou en-lai will always be an example for the members of the communist party of burma to learn from.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

president of cameroon el hadj ahmadou ahidjo sent a message yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i am shocked to learn about the death of mr. chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china. mr. chou en-lai is a great statesman whose essential trait is an unshakable faith in the future of the chinese people. the life of mr. chou en-lai is a model of loyalty, courage and clear-sightedness.

with regard to cameroon, mr. chou en-lai has made active contributions to the development and consolidation of friendly and cooperative relations which exist between our two countries in a spirit of mutual confidence and active solidarity.

under such sorrowful circumstances, i express to you chairman, the chinese people and the bereaved family my deepest condolences.

CHINA AND CHAD

Head of State of Chad Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

general felix malloum ngakoutou bey-ndi, president of the supreme military council and head of state of chad, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing saddest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i was shocked to learn of the passing away of mr. premier chou en-lai after a long illness. the great chinese people have lost in him your dearest comrade-in-arms in the revolutionary struggle and a great creator of the cause of national unity to which he devoted all his life. on behalf of the chadian people, the supreme military council and the provisional government and in my own name, i convey to you and the family of the deceased our saddest condolences.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Queen Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

h.m. queen margrethe ii, queen of denmark, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

at the sad demise of his excellency prime minister chou en-lai, i wish to express to you my sincere sympathy on the grievous loss suffered by the people's republic of china.

Danish Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

danish prime minister anker joergensen yesterday sent a message to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

at the sad message of the death of his excellency prime minister chou en-lai, i ask you on behalf of the danish government to accept our sincere sympathies on the great loss suffered by the people's republic of china. prime minister chou en-lai's unique contribution to the history of china will always be remembered.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian President Condoles on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

mohamed anwar el-sadat, president of egypt, sent a message of condolence yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have been afflicted to hear the sad news of the passing away of the late prime minister, mr. chou en-lai, whose death is a great loss in the world of politics. with his loss, china has lost a very brilliant, competent and diligent leader who occupied an eminent place among the contemporary ones. history will record his works as a prominent leader and as a statesman of the first rate. we, together with the people throughout the world which aspire to freedom, will never forget his stands in support of the causes of peace and order, as well as his ceaseless efforts.

for peaceful coexistence. i am confident that the ties of friendship and cooperation established by the late leader between our two countries will grow from strength to strength to the benefit and for the mutual interest of our two friendly peoples, as well as for maintaining just peace. please accept, in my own name and on behalf of the people of the arab republic of egypt, our heartfelt condolences and deep sympathies to you and the family of the bereaved as well as to the friendly people of china.

CHINA AND EUROPE

EEC Officials Express Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Brussels, Jan. 9, 1976)

edmund p. wellenstein, director-general, and roland kergorlay, vice director-general, for external relations of the commission of the european economic community, called at the chinese mission to the eec here today to express in the name of eec condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French President Sends Message of Condolences to Chairman Mao Tsetung on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

french president valery giscard d'estaing yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learned with deep grief of the death of mr. chou en-lai. passing together with him was one who, for over half a century, was your faithful companion in combat and who had been, by your side, an artisan full of ingenuity and knowledge for building a new china.

i bow before his memory and share your sorrow. france joins a great friendly country in mourning.

French President Sends Message of Condolences to Chairman Chu Teh on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

french president valery giscard d'estaing yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of the premier of the people's republic of china. the outstanding role played by mr. chou en-lai in the advent and progress of new china, underlined by the extreme brilliance and distinction of his intelligence, will remain in the memory of all. france, which retains the memory of the stay of the great deceased, will not forget the essential role he had played in the development of franco-chinese relations. please convey my deep sympathy to mr. chou en-lai's relatives. at this sad moment, all the french people join the chinese people in mourning.

French Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

french prime minister jacques chirac has sent a message to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

shocked by the news of the death of the premier, i beg you to accept my deep condolences for the great sorrow that afflicts the chinese people.

mr. chou en-lai belongs hereafter to history, first of all to that of china because of the immense role he played in its renovation, but also to that of the world.

his death is particularly felt by the french of whom he was a friend.

i shall be grateful to you for kindly conveying my deep sympathy to the family of mr. chou en-lai.

President of French National Assembly Sends Message of Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

edgar faure, president of the french national assembly, yesterday sent a message to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

in the name of the french national assembly, i express to you my most profound condolences on the death of the eminent statesman who, as head of government of the people's republic of china, had exercised a beneficial act for your country and in international life and who was attached to the friendship between our peoples. in my own name, i express the grief that i suffer in remembrance of my meetings with premier chou en-lai, notably when i had the occasion of working out with him in the name of general de gaulle the protocol of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations. my wife and i extend to his family and his near relations our deep grief and our partaking of their sorrow.

Jacques Jurquet Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

marxist-leninist communist of the french paper "l'humanite rouge" jacques jurquet has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

very deeply shocked by the death of chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the communist party of china and premier of the government of the people's republic of china. in the name of the marxist-leninist communists and the advanced proletariat of france, i express deep condolences to you. the revolutionary life and work of the very great communist leader chou en-lai constitute an immortal example for the proletariat and revolutionary people the world over. we bow with fervour and solemnity before the coffin of comrade chou en-lai who will live forever in our hearts and in the struggles of us communists.

long live socialism and communism -- the radiant future of the whole world effectively prepared by chou en-lai in close union with chairman mao tsetung of the communist party and the great people of china.

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France Sends Condolences on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

the political secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france has sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing with deep sorrow condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

with very deep sorrow the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france has just learnt of the death of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. it is an inestimable loss not only to the chinese communist party and people, but also to the international communist movement and all the people of the world.

loyal to his party and people, to the cause of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, comrade chou en-lai had, throughout his life made, an invaluable contribution to the implemenation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. a staunch fighter for the cause of communism from the early days of the chinese people's struggle for national liberation, establishment of dictatorship of the proletariat and building of socialism, comrade chou en-lai indefatigably dedicated all his energies to the pursuit and deepening of the revolution, making a brilliant contribution to the great struggles led by the chinese communist party and people, to the great proletarian cultural revolution, to the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and to the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

comrade chou en-lai knew our country well, where he had stayed. he appreciated the traditions of struggle of the french working class and people who, despite the revisionists' efforts to calumniate the great red china, are manifesting daily their sympathy with and interest in the brilliant achievements of the people's republic of china and the revolutionary line steadily followed by the communist party of china under the leadership of chairman mao. that is why the death of comrade chou en-lai is deeply felt by the french proletariat and people.

in extending its sincere and sorrowful condolences to chairman mao, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, the communist party of china and the entire chinese people, the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france reaffirms that after their example,

it intends to turn grief into new strength. at a time when the war preparations of the two superpowers, and particularly of russian social-imperialism, are hastening the day of their ruin, it will intensify its fight, that of the whole party, the french working class and people, against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism, in order to make the cause of the peoples, socialism and communism, triumph.

comrade chou en-lai, a great proletarian revolutionary, will remain immortal in the memory and in the hearts of all the communists, all the proletarians and all the people of the world excl.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon, received and had a friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to gabon liu ying-hsien in libreville on the morning of january 7, according to a report from that city.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian Acting President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

hassan musa camara, acting president of the gambia, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have heard with profound regret of the sad death of premier chou en-lai. i am greatly shocked and deeply saddened by this tragic loss and in the absence of his excellency the president sir dawda kairaba jawara and on his behalf as well as on my own behalf and that of the government and people of the gambia, i hasten to offer heartfelt condolences to your excellency and the government and people of the people's republic of china. china in particular and the world as a whole have lost a great and dynamic leader and i wish to assure your excellency that the gambia deeply feels this great loss.

CHINA AND GREECE

Hellenic President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

constantine tsatsos, president of the hellenic republic, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the hellenic people and myself may i ask your excellency to accept the expression of my deepest sympathy for the loss of the statesman and noble servant of the people's republic of china chou en-lai.

Hellenic Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

hellenic prime minister constantine karamanlis yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

very much agitated by the death of premier chou en-lai. i beg you kindly to accept my sincere condolences for the great sorrow which has just afflicted the people of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

ahmed sekou toure, secretary general of the guinea democratic party and president of the republic of guinea, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincerest and deepest condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i learned with deep grief of the death of your comrade-in-arms his excellency chou en-lai. at this sorrowful

moment, i, on behalf of the guinean people, party and state, and in my own name, extend my sincerest and deepest condolences to you, to the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese government and the entire chinese people. the death of his excellency chou en-lai is a great loss not only to the friendly chinese people but also to the progressive people of the whole world. chou en-lai dedicated his whole life to the total liberation of the chinese people, their social progress and economic development. the work he had accomplished will go down in the annals of the chinese communist party for ever. at this sad moment, please convey our profound condolences and sympathy to the deeply grieving bereaved family of the illustrious deceased.

Death of Premier Chou En-lai Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Conakry

(NCNA-English Conakry, Jan. 9, 1976)

on behalf of president sekou toure, guinean government ministers went to the chinese embassy here today to express deep condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai.

the ministers who called at the chinese embassy were: ismael toure, minister in the field of economy and finance; mamadi keita, minister in the field of culture and education; moussa diakhite, minister in the field of the interior and security; barry alpha oumar, minister in the field of trade and communications; keita nfamara, minister of the domain of rural development; sanguiana camara, minister of internal trade; camara sikhe, minister of higher education, scientific research and correspondence course; louis hollier, minister of water conservancy and forests; alafaix kourouma, minister of defence; diallo mouctar, minister of posts and tele-communications; barry alpha baker, minister of agriculture, cooperatives and brigades of production; galema guilavogui, minister of pre-university education and literacy; toumani sangare, minister of youth, sports and people's culture; and doumbouya mamadou bella, minister of local development for conakry.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Prime Minister Sends Message of
Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

jamaican prime minister michael manley sent a message yesterday to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with the deepest regret that i have learned of the passing of mr. chou en-lai, lately prime minister in your government.

the government and people of jamaica join me in expressing their condolence to you, the government and people of china on this sad occasion.

the fidelity of mr. chou en-lai to your cause and to the progress of china as well as to the development of international relations will form a landmark in history. the world is poorer for his passing.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Workers' Party Central Committee Mourns
Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

the central committee of the japanese workers' party sent a message yesterday to the central committee of the communist party of china extending deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

the japanese workers' party expresses deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai, the great proletarian revolutionary fighter.

comrade chou en-lai was a most loyal and outstanding leader of the communist movement. he had made eternal exploits for the revolutionary cause of china and the world. comrade chou en-lai had consistently supported the japanese people's just struggle for independence and democracy. comrade chou en-lai was a most trusted and revered comrade-in-arms of the japanese people.

on the occasion of comrade chou en-lai's death, the japanese workers' party is determined to learn from the revolutionary spirit shown in the heroic life of comrade chou en-lai and, inspired by this spirit, to strive more energetically for the victory of the japanese revolution.

the name of comrade chou en-lai will live forever in the hearts of the revolutionary people of japan.

Japanese Communist Party (Left) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

the central committee of the japanese communist party (left) sent a message yesterday to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing heartfelt condolences over the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the entire membership, the central committee of the japanese communist party (left) extends heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. comrade chou en-lai was an outstanding leader of the communist party of china, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and a loyal revolutionary fighter of the chinese people. throughout his life, he had played a leading role in and made tremendous contributions to the victory of the great, new democratic revolution of china, to socialist revolution and socialist construction, to the international communist movement and to the development of the international struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and the struggle against revisionism. with profound proletarian and communist feelings, the marxist-leninists of japan pay tribute to comrade chou en-lai's revolutionary deeds, take him as an example never to be forgotten, and cherish his memory forever.

CHINA AND LIBERIA

Liberian President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

w.r. tolbert, president of the republic of liberia, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

mr. chairman, i have just learned of the sad demise of premier chou en-lai, one of the world's ablest statesmen whose outstanding contributions in the search for world peace and international understanding and cooperation in modern history will doubtless remain a lasting monument to universal peace. on behalf of the government and people of liberia and in my own name i extend to you and through you to the party, government and people of china as well as to the bereaved family our profound condolences for this irreparable loss which the great chinese nation has sustained.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

tun abdul razak bin hussein, prime minister of malaysia, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolence and sympathies on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with deep sorrow that i learnt of the demise of his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. it was a privilege to have met him in peking in may 1974 to formalise the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. he himself had indicated to me during our first meeting his failing health and that he had delayed going into the hospital until after my visit to china. i was much impressed by his desire of improvement of relations between china and malaysia. he as a very distinguished founder of the people's republic of china, a great architect of new china and a world statesman will be long remembered by all of us. in this moment of bereavement, i wish to express to your excellency my deepest condolence and sympathies.

Malaysian Acting Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

datuk hussein bin onn, acting prime minister of malaysia, yesterday sent a message to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

the message reads:

it is with deep sorrow that i learnt of the demise of his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. his excellency mr. chou en-lai was a distinguished statesman who had contributed much to the development of relations between the people's republic of china and malaysia and the people and the government of malaysia will remember the role he played as a host to our prime minister, his excellency tun abdul razak bin hussein in the middle of 1974. his demise is a great loss to all of us. in this sad moment i wish to convey on behalf of the government and people of malaysia our condolence and deepest sympathies to madame teng ying-chao, the government and people of the people's republic of china.

North Kalimantan Communist Party Chairman Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

wen ming chuan, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of north kalimantan, sent a message yesterday to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the deepest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we are shocked to learn that comrade chou en-lai, a great proletarian revolutionary and outstanding communist fighter, unfortunately died of cancer on january 8, 1976 in peking. we extend our deepest condolences to the communist party of china, the fraternal chinese people and the family of comrade chou en-lai.

throughout his life, comrade chou en-lai had persevered in continuing the revolution under the wise leadership of chairman mao and in the brilliant struggle for the communist cause. he won the whole-hearted love and respect not only of all the chinese people but also of all the revolutionaries in the world who are resolved

to make revolution and devote their whole life to the cause of communism. his death is a great loss to the chinese communist party and people, the international communist movement and the revolutionary people of the world.

comrade chou en-lai was an outstanding and long-tested leader of the chinese communist party and state. loyal to the revolution and the people, he resolutely carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line, upheld the principles of marxism-leninism, and selflessly devoted his whole life to the building and development of the great, marxist-leninist chinese communist party and the invincible people's liberation army, to the strengthening of the revolutionary united front led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, and to the enhancing of the great unity of the people of all nationalities. he had thus made immortal exploits in winning victory for the new democratic revolution, for socialist revolution and socialist construction, and for the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

comrade chou en-lai was an outstanding fighter of the international proletariat. loyal to the party and the communist cause, holding high the great revolutionary red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and upholding the revolutionary principle of proletarian internationalism, he had carried out a tenacious and dauntless struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism, and made tireless efforts in strengthening the solidarity of the international revolutionary forces and in supporting the just revolutionary cause, thereby making tremendous contributions to the struggle for national independence and national liberation and against hegemonism, and to the international communist movement.

comrade chou en-lai departed from us forever. our communist party and revolutionary people of north kalimantan will turn our grief into strength, learn from his proletarian revolutionary spirit and noble qualities, serve the people heart and soul and dedicate all our energies to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

in order to continuously combat the revisionist trend and adverse current within the party, build the party into a firmly revolutionary and united core capable of leading the people of our country in a great political struggle and doing a good job in accomplishing the key task of liquidating the right opportunist capitulationist line, in order to seize victory for the new democratic revolution and resolutely adhere to the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force, and in order to win victory for the cause of socialism and communism, our party is resolved to carry the revolution through to the end.

eternal glory to comrade chou en-lai, a great proletarian revolutionary and outstanding communist fighter excl.

MALAYSIA

Singapore and Malaysian Papers Reveal Soviet Arms Drive

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

the danger of a new world war is daily increasing as soviet social-imperialism is stepping up armaments expansion and war preparations, pointed out singapore and malaysian papers.

the singapore paper "nanyang siang pao" said in an article on january 6 and 8: "after the european security conference held in helsinki in early august 1975, moscow is exhilarated, vociferously crying that 'the helsinki spirit is becoming the norm of international relations in europe', that the european security conference is a 'new chapter' and a 'new stage' of european 'detente', and that a 'turning point in the 1,000-year history of europe' has materialized. but, more and more people do not believe that detente has really taken place in europe. on the contrary, they hold that the danger of war is drawing nearer and nearer. thus, it is necessary to get prepared."

the article pointed out that after the "european security conference", the soviet military offensive posture in europe shows that not only there is no 'detente' there but the potential threat has increased".

the article said that immediately after the conclusion of the "european security conference", the soviet union has increased its military buildup in northern europe. it has concentrated 175 submarines, including 90 nuclear submarines, in the waters of that region. the situation is also tense in central europe. in the course of the "european security conference", the soviet armed forces there have increased from 500,000 to 620,000 men and military exercises were carried out repeatedly. this is an undisguised show of force to the west, the most pungent self-mockery of "detente" and the spirit of "reconciliation" advertised by the soviet union.

people are also aware of the intensified soviet subversion in the balkans and the iberia. this shows that a soviet pincer movement against western europe from the north and the south is taking shape, the article said.

it added, "although this does not mean that the soviet union will immediately unleash a war in europe, it at least shows that the danger of war is drawing near."

the article said in conclusion, "the grim facts make people realize that an illusory 'detente' does not exist and that the spectre of war is hovering over europe."

the "kuang hua yit pao" of malaysia said in an editorial on january 7 that "the military ambition of the kremlin is clear as crystal. its arms sales to the third world has immensely surpassed that of the u.s. and this involves not only money-making but also global expansion."

it noted that the vigorous "peace offensive" launched by brezhnev in the past few years "is merely a trick to camouflage his schemes and to sap the morale of the west".

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Governor General Condoles on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

r. osman, governor general of mauritius, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest sympathy on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with the greatest regret that we have learned of the death of that world-famous statesman your prime minister mr. chou en-lai whose name will long be remembered as one of the chief architects of modern china. on behalf of the government and people of mauritius and on my own behalf i send our deepest sympathy to you, the government and people of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Grieves Over Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jan. 9, 1976)

mexican president luis echeverria, in a statement last night, expressed deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

the statement said, "i express deep grief over the death of premier chou en-lai, distinguished fighter for world peace and one of the great constructors of new china."

"the salvation of his people from the bygone oppression and misery, the development of a new conception of human life, and the implantation of new forms of social organization, all these serve as the best testimony to the fruitfulness of the task to which chou en-lai had devoted all his efforts together with his contemporaries."

"the mexican people deeply grieve over the loss of a leader who always employed the vigour and the moral authority of his motherland in favour of the cause of the third world peoples, made fundamental contributions to peaceful coexistence, and contributed decidedly to the promotion of international justice."

the statement said: "the chinese statesman had on many occasions expressed his sympathy and support for mexico's initiative for establishing a new international economic order and defending the rights of the developing peoples."

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Secretary of Central Committee of Marxist-Leninist Party of Netherlands Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

c. petersen, secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands, yesterday sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep regret over the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

deeply regret the passing away of our fine friend and comrade chou en-lai as an unreplaceable loss.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

r.d. muldoon, prime minister of new zealand, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with great regret that i have learned of the death of premier chou en-lai. on behalf of the government and people of new zealand i should like to express my deep sympathy to you and to all the chinese people.

the death of premier chou en-lai removes a statesman of international stature from the world scene, and marks the loss of one of china's most outstanding leaders. new zealanders here know of premier chou as a man of great dignity and vision. we have long acknowledged his expertise in matters of foreign policy and his abilities as an administrator. his service to his country and people will be long remembered.

V.G. Wilcox Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

comrade v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the national committee of the communist party of new zealand, yesterday extended condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai on behalf of the party national committee in a message to the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

with sorrow we hear of the death of comrade chou en-lai, a man who has played such a tremendous role in your past revolutionary victories and in the building of the socialist people's republic of china, a man who has been an inspiration and world leader to the whole marxist-leninist movement. please extend our condolences at this great loss to your party and the whole people of china.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Prime Minister Extends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

prime minister
of norway trygve bratteli yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending sincerest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the norwegian people and government, i extend sincerest condolences on the occasion of the passing away of your great statesman premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Panamanian Officials Express Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Panama City, Jan. 9, 1976)

ricardo
alonso rodriguez, minister of the interior and justice of panama, expressed today to hsinhua his condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. he said: "on behalf of the panamanian government, i express to the chinese government and people our most profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. we are grieved over his death, for we are grateful for his support for our cause. he was a great fighter for the cause of the peoples."

president marcelino jaen and other members of the national commission of the legislature, other government officials, panamanian friends and representatives of overseas chinese here also expressed their grief over the death of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Prime Minister Condoles on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, sent a message on friday to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the people and the government of pakistan and on my own behalf i extend to your excellency our deepest sympathy and profound condolences on the passing away of his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

his excellency chou en-lai will always be remembered for his outstanding contribution to the glorious triumph of china's revolutionary struggle and for the unsurpassed skill and devotion with which he assisted chairman mao tsetung in guiding the destiny of the chinese nation for almost half a century. premier chou en-lai was endowed with a formidable intellectual power which he devoted to the service of his great country. undoubtedly this courageous leader will occupy an exalted place among the great men of china.

the premier's name would be honoured in the annals of history for his persistent efforts to promote international peace. his unremitting efforts for the solidarity of the peoples of the third world will continue to inspire them in their great historical task of promoting a more just international political and economic order.

the people of pakistan will cherish the memory of chou en-lai as a true and sincere friend. his unswerving attachment to principles, his clear commitment to pakistan in its hours of trial and tribulation, cannot be forgotten by our people. with the passing away of this towering leader, the people of pakistan feel that a beacon of asia has been extinguished. we join with the people of china in mourning the loss of this truly great man.

i would be grateful if your excellency would kindly extend our heartfelt sympathies to chairman mao tsetung, madame teng ying-chao and colleagues of the departed premier.

Pakistan President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

fazal elahi chaudhry, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with the deepest sense of sorrow that we have learnt about the passing away of his excellency mr. chou en-lai.

premier chou en-lai, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, made a great contribution to the chinese revolution which transformed the lives of a quarter of mankind. he was an outstanding leader who dedicated himself to the promotion of peaceful co-existence and sovereign equality amongst nations. his passing away is a great loss not only to the people of china but also to the peoples of the world.

premier chou en-lai will always be remembered by the people of pakistan as a trusted and sincere friend who consistently sided with them in their just causes. they share the grief of the chinese people at the loss of a great and illustrious son of china.

i would be grateful if your excellency would kindly convey our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Leaders Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jan. 9, 1976)

romanian party and government leaders expressed their condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai at the chinese embassy here this afternoon.

they are: manea manescu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and prime minister of the socialist republic of romania; stefan voitec, member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and vice-president of the state

council; cornel burtica, member of the executive political committee and secretary of the party central committee; gheorghe cioara, member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and first secretary of the bucharest city committee of the r.c.p.; emil draganescu, paul niculescu, ion patan and gheorghe radulescu, members of the executive political committee of the party central committee and deputy prime ministers; leonte rautu, member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and rector of the "stefan gheorghiu" academy; iosif uglar and ilie verdet, members of the executive political committee and secretaries of the party central committee; nicolae giosan, alternate member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and chairman of the grand national assembly; mihai marinescu, member of the party central committee and deputy prime minister; and government ministers.

in a hall of the embassy were wreaths presented by comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania, the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council, the government and the romanian-chinese friendship association.

manea manescu and other romanian leaders observed silence before the portrait of comrade chou en-lai.

comrade manea manescu expressed deep condolence to lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, on behalf of comrade nicolae ceausescu, the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council and the government, and signed his name in the condolers' book.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Communist Party (M-L) of San Marino Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

the
communist party (marxist-leninist) of san marino yesterday sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we mourn for comrade chou en-lai, a great communist revolutionary leader.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

leopold sedar senghor, president of the republic of senegal, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sorrowful condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

we learned of the death of chinese premier chou en-lai. mr. chou en-lai had fought together with you for 28 years for the triumph of justice and freedom. he was considered by the third world in general and senegal in particular as an example of courage and loyalty to the ideals of national independence and peace. on the occasion of his death, the senegalese people, the government and myself extend to you our sorrowful condolences.

Senegalese Premier Condoles on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

prime minister abdou diouf of the republic of senegal in a message to vice-premier teng hsiao-ping yesterday expressed profound condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learned with deep grief the death of mr. chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china. in the name of the government and people of senegal and in my own name, i address to you our heartfelt condolences and assure you that we share the distress afflicting the great and friendly chinese people and that we cherish respectfully the memory of the illustrious deceased. in this moment of affliction, please convey to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy. premier chou en-lai, whose long tenure of office as head of government proved the chinese people's confidence in him, devoted till his last breath all his physical and intellectual capacity to china's cause and, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, successfully brought the country into the ranks of great powers, thus contributing to the change of the world pattern. we cherish his memory because he was more than a patriot because he was a faithful friend of the third world peoples in that he had all along supported their struggles for freedom and justice, had all along provided them with effective assistance and had expressed to them the active solidarity of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

President of Sri Lanka Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

william gopallawa, president of sri lanka, sent a message today to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending sincere condolence on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with profound sorrow that i learnt of the death of his excellency prime minister chou en-lai. i had the privilege of knowing him personally and i recall the great regard and friendship he had for sri lanka and its people and the many courtesies he extended to my wife and myself. his demise is a great loss to your country and the world.

please accept our sincere condolence in your country's irreparable loss. i shall be grateful if you will convey to the family of the late prime minister our deepest sympathy.

Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

sirima r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of sri lanka, sent a message today to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending heartfelt condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with the deepest sorrow that the government and the people of sri lanka and i myself received the news of the death of his excellency premier chou en-lai. may i convey to you and through you to the government and people of china our heartfelt condolences. please also convey to the family of the late prime minister our sincerest condolences on their grievous loss.

his excellency premier chou en-lai was not only a beloved leader of the chinese people but also a great international statesman held in the highest esteem throughout the world. he was a dedicated supporter of the hopes and aspirations of the developing world and his place in history as a resolute fighter for freedom and independence is assured. his excellency premier chou en-lai occupies a special

position in the hearts of the people of sri lanka because of his patently sincere and valuable contribution to the development of friendship between our two peoples. sri lanka mourns the loss of a dear friend.

General Secretary of Ceylon Communist Party Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

n. sanmugathasan, general secretary of the ceylon communist party yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the deepest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

while on a short visit to london, after returning from albania, i was profoundly shocked and grieved to learn of the death of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the communist party of china and premier of the people's republic of china.

please accept on my behalf and on behalf of the ceylon communist party our deepest condolences on the passing away of comrade chou en-lai. his death is an irreparable loss not only to people's china but to the entire international revolutionary movement and to all oppressed humanity.

please permit us to pay tribute to the memory of a great revolutionary, one of the greatest statesman of this century and a great leader of people's china. once again, accept our sincerest condolences.

we also convey our sense of grief as well our fraternal solidarity with the chinese communist party and its central committee as well as the people of china in their hour of grief.

Ceylon Communist Party Secretary General Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English London, Jan. 10, 1976)

secretary general sanmugathasan of the ceylon communist party, now in england, went to the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Send Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

olof palme, prime minister, and sven andersson, minister of foreign affairs, of sweden, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

profoundly moved by the news of the passing away of premier chou en-lai, we wish to convey to you, to your government and to the people of china the sincere condolences of the swedish government.

chou en-lai was a great statesman whose contributions to the building of modern china constitute a historical feat.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

President of Swiss Confederation Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

rudolf gnaegi, president of the swiss confederation, yesterday sent a message to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learnt with deep grief the death of chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china. in the name of the federal council, i assure your excellency of all the sympathy of the swiss government for the great loss suffered by the people's republic of china and extend our sincere condolences.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Condoles on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing very sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it was with a feeling of great national and personal loss that the people, the party, and the government of the united republic of tanzania heard of the death of the great chinese leader premier chou en-lai. we send our very sincere condolences to you personally, to the chinese people and communist party.

throughout his life chou en-lai served the people of his country with selfless dedication, putting his great abilities at their disposal for use in whatever way they deemed appropriate. his contribution to the liberation and to the progress of the chinese people's republic would be difficult to over-estimate. and his memorial lies in the achievements of his colleagues and himself.

but premier chou en-lai was one of the great men of china who belonged to the whole world because of the part they have played in the advancement of human dignity and revolutionary international solidarity. his visit to tanzania is remembered with affection and gratitude by our people. they recognised him as a great human being, a great friend of humanity, and an inspiring leader. those of us who have met premier chou again on other occasions were also consistently impressed by his breadth and depth of understanding and his commitment to the cause of human freedom, justice, and international peace.

the people, the party, and the government of tanzania express their solidarity with their brothers and sisters in china as the chinese nation marks the passing of a great servant, colleague, and leader. at the same time we send our very sincere wishes for a long and still active life to you, chairman mao. you have lost an old comrade-in-arms and your most loyal supporter in the struggle to uphold and extend the principles of the chinese people's revolution. our fraternal sympathy is also extended to the wife and family of premier chou en-lai, as well as to all those other people who like myself mourn a friend as well as a comrade.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian President Condoles on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

habib bourguiba, president of the republic of tunisia, sent a message of condolence yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the deepest condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learned with deep grief of the passing away of premier chou en-lai for whom we have cherished friendly sentiments and have had high esteem ever since he visited tunisia in 1963. with his death china has lost one of her most devoted sons, and you have lost a comrade-in-arms with high prestige. the whole world will cherish the memory of this great statesman who had done much for the happiness of the chinese people, for the rapprochement between the peoples and for world peace. in this hour of grief, in my own name and on behalf of the tunisian government and people, i extend to you our deepest condolences.

Tunisian Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

tunisian prime minister hedi nouira sent a message of condolence yesterday to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincerest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learned of the passing away of premier chou en-lai with profound emotion. with his death, china has lost a great national figure and statesman. i have the honour of knowing premier chou en-lai. i have appreciated his noble qualities and exceptional devotion to the service of the chinese people and world peace. i express to you my sincerest condolences and profound sympathy.

CHINA AND TURKEY

President of Turkey Condoles on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

fahri koruturk, president of the republic of turkey, has sent a message of condolence to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learned with great grief the passing away of the distinguished son of your country his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

he will be remembered in history as a great statesman who rendered valuable services to his country during his long career and made significant contributions to world peace.

i would like to express sorrow on behalf of the turkish people and on my own behalf and that we all the turkish people share the sense of the people's republic of china at the death of their great statesman.

Turkish Prime Minister Condoles on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

turkish prime minister suleyman demirel has sent a message of condolence to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with great sorrow that i have learned the passing away of his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

i am sure that this great man who served his country for long years with extraordinary courage and determination will be revered by all and his most distinguished services will be his enduring memorial.

on this very sad occasion i wish to express to your excellency my sincere condolences and my profound sympathy.

Turkish Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

turkish prime minister suleyman demirel sent a message of condolence to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i am most distressed to hear of the passing away of the great statesman of your country, his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the turkish government and on my own behalf, i would like to express to your excellency and the government of the people's republic of china our condolences and deepest sympathy.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

field marshal idi amin, president of the republic of uganda and current chairman of the organization of african unity, sent a message today to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincere condolences and sympathy on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learnt with profound shock and deep sorrow of the untimely death of the late chou en-lai, prime minister of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the government, that of the entire people of uganda, and on my own behalf, i send to you personally and through you to the government and the people of the people's republic of china particularly the bereaved family, our sincere condolences and sympathy at this time of great sorrow and loss.

the great contributions which the deceased has made towards the building and development of china in particular and towards the advancement of mankind truly speak for themselves. the people's republic of china has lost a great and dedicated son and the world has been deprived of a statesman and a peace-maker.

may his soul rest in peace.

CHINA AND US

US President Ford Sends Message of Condolence to Chairman Mao Tsetung on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

u.s. president gerald r. ford, yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and people of the united states, i wish to convey to you, and to the people of the people's republic of china, my personal condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

premier chou's deep understanding of world affairs and his qualities of statesmanship and foresight made an important contribution to the new relationship which is growing between our two countries on the principles of the shanghai communique.

during our recent meeting, i reaffirmed my determination to complete the normalization of relations between our two countries. americans will always remember premier chou for his major role in this historic process.

US President Ford Sends Message of Condolences to Chairman Chu Teh on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

u.s. president gerald r. ford yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have just learned of the passing away of premier chou en-lai. let me express my personal condolences, and those of our government and the american people, to you and to the government and people of the people's republic of china.

i had the privilege of meeting with the premier when i visited china in 1972. he left a lasting impression on me for his remarkable grasp of world issues of concern to our two countries. his sound judgment and understanding of world affairs enabled him to make a major contribution to the history of his country.

premier chou played a primary role in building the new relationship between the people's republic of china and the united states which is envisaged in the shanghai communique. i am confident that our two countries will continue to strengthen the ties of understanding and cooperation which he did so much to forge. consolidation of a constructive relationship between our two countries would be an enduring tribute to the premier's efforts, and of lasting benefit to the people of china and the united states.

US President Ford Issues Statement on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

president gerald r. ford of the united states issued a statement on january 8 (washington time) after learning of the news of the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a washington report. the statement reads:

premier chou en-lai will be long remembered as a remarkable leader who has left his imprint not only on the history of modern china but also on the world scene.

we americans will remember him especially for the role he played in building a new relationship between the people's republic of china and the united states. we are confident that this relationship will continue to develop on the foundation of understanding and cooperation which he helped to establish.

the united states offers its condolences to the government and people of the people's republic of china.

Former US President Richard Nixon Issues Statement on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

former u.s. president richard nixon issued a statement on the death of premier chou en-lai on the afternoon of january 8 (california time), according to a report from san clemente. the statement reads:

i am profoundly saddened by the death of premier chou en-lai. only a handful of man in the twentieth century will ever match premier chou's impact in the history of the world. of the more than hundred heads of government

that i have had the privilege to meet in the past 25 years, there is none who surpassed him in the keen intellect, philosophical breadth and the experienced wisdom which made him a great leader.

it is largely because of premier chou and chairman mao's vision and sense of history that the people's republic of china and the united states of america were able to come together in the winter of 1972 to end a generation of confrontation and begin a period of negotiation and reconciliation between our two nations.

during my visit to the people's republic of china, premier chou said in a toast, "the strength of the people is powerful and that whatever the zigzags or reverses there will be in the development of history, the general trend of the world is definitely toward light and not darkness."

chou en-lai's legacy will be that he helped end the darkness.

mrs. nixon joins me in extending to madame chou en-lai and the chinese people our deepest respect and sympathy for the fallen leader who has passed from them.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

President of Upper Volta Condoles on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

lieutenant-general elhadj aboubakar sangoule lamizana, president of the republic of upper volta, in a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, expressed his deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of premier chou en-lai, your valiant comrade-in-arms. as an eminent statesman, chou en-lai devoted his whole life to the greatness of china and the cause of universal peace. the entire world shares the sorrow of the chinese people. at this sad moment, i extend to you, the government of the people's republic of china and the family of the illustrious deceased my deepest condolences and sincere sympathy. the example of courage and selflessness of premier chou en-lai will live in our memory for generations to come.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

South Vietnamese Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and huynh tan phat, president of the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n., yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the p.r.c., extending sincere and deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved to learn of the death of his excellency chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

the death of his excellency chou en-lai is a great loss to the chinese people. the party and state of china lost an outstanding leader and a great fighter, and the south vietnamese people lost an intimate comrade-in-arms.

on behalf of the south vietnamese people, the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and in our own name, we convey our sincere and deep condolences to you and, through you, to the c.p.c. central committee, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the p.r.c., the chinese people and the family of his excellency chou en-lai.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Chancellor Sends Message of Condolence to Chairman Mao Tsetung on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

chancellor of the federal republic of germany helmut schmidt yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep sorrow on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the news of the death of your friend, premier chou en-lai, fills me with deep sorrow.

his great merits had, during his lifetime, put him in an eminent place in the history of the people's republic of china.

allow me to express my sincere sympathy to you, mr. chairman, and the chinese people.

West German Chancellor Sends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

helmut schmidt, chancellor of the federal republic of germany, yesterday sent a message to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i extend to you, mr. vice-premier, to the state council and the chinese people, deep condolences on the huge loss suffered by your country in the death of premier chou en-lai. i beg you to convey my sincere sympathy to teng ying-chao, wife of the deceased.

the great merit of the deceased and his connection with the german culture will be remembered for ever. he will always be remembered in the fostering of friendship between the german and chinese peoples.

German Communist Workers Union Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

the central leadership of the communist workers union of germany (kommunistischer arbeiterbund deutchlands), has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we mourn deeply the death of comrade chou en-lai. we will turn grief into strength and follow his example as a communist.

Communist Party of Germany Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

werner heuler, juergen horlemann, christian semler and karl heinz hutter, members of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of germany, have sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved at the death of comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council. please accept our profound condolences. your party, the chinese people, the working class and people of all countries in the world, and the international communist movement have lost in him an outstanding leader and teacher.

comrade chou en-lai had devoted his whole life to the interests of world revolution. he was a great communist fighter and a long-tested proletarian revolutionary. under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung, he had made indelible contributions to the founding and development of the chinese communist party, to the seizing of victory for the chinese revolution, to the cause of socialist construction, to the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the struggle against revisionism and social-imperialism.

the international communist movement and the people of all countries in the world are grateful to him for the important contributions he made in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism of the two superpowers.

comrade chou en-lai will live forever in the hearts of our people, our working class and its communist party. we will follow his revolutionary example and advance steadily in the struggle for an independent, unified and socialist germany. we will go to battle and achieve victory in his spirit.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

YAR Chairman Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jan. 10, 1976)

ibrahim al hamdi, chairman of the command council of the yemen arab republic (y.a.r.) and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, called at the chinese embassy in the y.a.r. this morning to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

he told chinese ambassador chao chin: "on behalf of the y.a.r. government and people, i express my most profound condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai, who had made tremendous contribution to china and the world. his death is a great misfortune. but, we believe that the other chinese leaders will carry forward the cause of his lifetime. there is a limit to one's life, but his cause is eternal. i am confident that the friendship between our two countries will be more consolidated and developed through the joint efforts of our two peoples."

the chairman was on an inspection tour of the country. he returned here last evening specially to call at the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

also expressing condolences at the chinese embassy this morning were yahya geghman, deputy prime minister for foreign and economic affairs, and abdulla barakat, deputy prime minister for interior affairs.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav President Condoles on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

josip broz tito, president of the socialist federative republic of yugoslavia, yesterday sent a message of condolence to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on the death of the premier of the state council of the people's republic of china chou en-lai, i extend on behalf of the peoples of the socialist federative republic of yugoslavia and in my own name, the expression of the deepest sympathies to the friendly peoples of china, the national people's congress and to you personally. chou en-lai, revolutionary and eminent statesman, dedicated his whole life to the struggle of the chinese people for freedom, independence, progress and the creation of the present day china. his work represents a significant contribution to progress in the world and the friendship between peoples. the death of premier chou en-lai is a great loss for the people's republic of china and mankind.

Head of Yugoslav Government Condoles on Premier Chou En-lai's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, in a message to vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, expressed his most profound condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

upon the passing away of chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and in my own name, wish to express to the state council of the people's republic of china and to you my most profound condolences.

the memories of the successful visit to the people's republic of china not long ago and of premier chou en-lai's personal contribution to the promotion of the all-round friendly cooperation between the people's republic of china and the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia will live in our minds. it is our conviction that the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries will also be further strengthened in the interest of world peace and progress.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Condoles on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

dr. k.d. kaunda, president of the republic of zambia, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learnt with a deep sense of shock and grief of the passing away of comrade chou en-lai. we in zambia have followed with great admiration the immense work which the late chou en-lai did not only for china but for oppressed mankind the world over. thus as you mourn that great hero and freedom fighter, i want you to know that the party, government and the entire people of zambia are with you in this moment of grief. may i therefore, on behalf of the party, government and the people of zambia and indeed on my own behalf, send you our heartfelt condolences and sympathies. may his soul rest in peace.

Zambian Ruling Party Secretary General Expresses Deepest Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jan. 10, 1976)

entrusted by president kaunda, secretary general of the united national independence party (unip) of zambia a. g. zulu expressed deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, when he received tang yung, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to zambia here yesterday.

he said, "we were very much shocked to learn of the death of premier chou en-lai. i am entrusted by president kaunda to express our deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai on behalf of the unip, the government and people of zambia."

"premier chou's death is not only a loss to your great country but also a loss to us," he noted, adding that "premier chou was a great man and a great leader. he served not only the chinese people but also the people all over the world and mankind. we should learn from his example and the noble spirit of serving the people."

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* NATIONAL *
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ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES

The Launching and Return of Artificial Earth Satellites

by

Hsieh Ch'u (謝 础)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 7, 1976)

Inspired by the great leader Chairman Mao's call that "we also must launch artificial satellites," our country has since the seventies successfully launched five artificial earth satellites. The artificial earth satellite launched on November 26 last year, after moving normally in orbit, has landed as scheduled. Within the short course of a few years, China has scored a series of important achievements in the technique of space navigation. This is a great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In cosmic space, many heavenly bodies have natural satellites. For example, the Earth is a natural satellite of the Sun, and the Moon is also the natural satellite of the Earth. Artificial satellites are used in relation to natural satellites. We send various kinds of man-made instruments and equipment into space and make them move in orbit around the Earth, and they become artificial earth satellites.

In order to turn an artificial object into a satellite moving in orbit around the Earth, the key question lies in the need of giving it the adequate kinematic velocity.

We know that in the universe there is a force of mutual attraction between two bodies. This force is called "universal gravitation." Suppose we mount a fieldgun on top of a high mountain and fire a shell horizontally. The shell fired will follow the inertia of moving forward on the one hand, but

on the other hand, drawn by the earth gravitation, it will follow a curved trajectory and land on somewhere behind a distant hill. The greater is the initial velocity as the shell leaves the gun-barrel, the smaller is its trajectory curve, and the greater its range. If the shell is of so high a velocity that after it is fired at the initial velocity the curvature of its trajectory is the same as the curvature of the earth surface, then this shell will never land on the surface, but will move in orbit around the earth along a circumference equivalent to the curvature of the earth surface. Naturally, our hypothesis here is based upon ideal conditions without considering the factor of air resistance and that the earth itself is not a regular sphere. As verified by computation, in order to enable a shell to move in a circular orbit around the earth near the surface, its initial velocity when fired from the gun-barrel should be equivalent to 7.9 kilometers per second. This velocity is generally called the primary astronautical speed, or the revolving speed. It is the minimum speed essential for turning a body into an artificial earth satellite.

As a matter of fact, the best artillery in the world also has no way to give its shell so great an initial velocity. In order to launch an artificial satellite, it is necessary to look for some other means of transport.

An artificial satellite has to fly out of the dense atmosphere of the earth and move in orbit at outer space. Only the rocket has the ability to make such flight in outer space. Therefore, the rocket engine is unlike the jet engine adopted by the ordinary aircraft which needs to draw in oxygen from the air for combustion. The rocket itself carries at the same time fuel and oxidizing agent so that its engine can function in the vacuum. Therefore, in order to launch an artificial satellite, it is necessary to have the carrier rocket.

"China is one of the countries in which civilization was developed the earliest in the world." The laboring people of ancient China had made outstanding contribution to the development of rocket technology. The primitive gunpowder rocket was used by China in war around the 12th century at the latest. It made use of the propelling force engendered by the jet stream after the combustion of gunpowder to enable bows and arrows to play a greater part. The Records of Armaments of the Ming Dynasty also recorded a kind of more complicated rocket weapon called "fire dragon from the water" invented at that time. Speaking in terms of theory, it had acquired the miniature form of the modern multi-stage rocket.

According to the existing energy of chemical expellants and level of rocket technology, the single-stage rocket has no means to attain the speed essential for the launching of a satellite. The contemporary satellite carrier rockets generally make use of two-stage, three-stage or four-stage carrier rockets in accordance with the weight of the satellites to be launched, the required orbit and altitude, and the salient features of the development of rocketry in one's own country. As things stand in other countries, their satellite carrier rockets mostly make use of the existing ballistic rockets of intermediate range or intercontinental ballistic rockets as the foundation, with one or two smaller rockets mounted on top to form multi-stage rockets for launching satellites. There are also satellites that have been launched with specially built astronautical carrier rockets. No matter what

kind of carrier rocket is used, its structure and technique are rather complicated. Up to the present, thirteen countries in the world, including China, and a number of international organizations have launched artificial earth satellites for different purposes. However, only six countries are able to use their own carrier rockets to launch satellites. It can be seen that the possession of reliable carrier rockets is one of the prerequisites for launching artificial earth satellites.

Under ordinary conditions, each artificial earth satellite launched into space has a limited life span. Some can move in orbit for several years or for several decades, and some can only move in orbit for several months or several weeks. The long or short orbiting duration is mainly determined by the altitude of the orbit. Satellites with their orbits at a higher altitude meet with less resistance from the thin atmosphere and have also a longer life span. At the end of its life span, the satellite will naturally be burned up as it falls through the atmosphere. Sometimes, however, for the sake of enabling the satellite to return to earth ahead of schedule and land safely without being destroyed by fire as it enters the atmosphere so that the data collected by it, such as the exposed films and the instruments and equipment, could be recovered, it is necessary to adopt special recovery techniques.

To enable an artificial satellite to return from space to earth, the following three obstacles have mainly to be overcome.

The first obstacle is the reduction of speed. It is necessary to reduce the speed of the artificial satellite from greater than the revolving speed to less than the revolving speed before the satellite can drop to a lower altitude and re-enter the atmosphere. This calls for the use of a small retro-rocket (also called the braking rocket) installed in the satellite. After it is ignited, it produces a mechanism of action that runs counter to the direction of movement of the satellite, thus forcing the satellite to reduce its speed. The time to start the retro-rocket must be strictly controlled. To insure that the satellite can land at a pre-determined area within the country, the retro-rocket must be ignited at the right time at a certain spot of its orbit. Apart from this, at the time of ignition, the satellite must be in the correct position. Only in this way is it possible to insure that the satellite will re-enter the atmosphere at the appropriate angle which is neither too steep nor too flat. This is a task that sets a very high demand on the technique to control and guide the satellite.

The second obstacle is the resistance against heat. When the satellite re-enters the atmosphere from space, its velocity is still very high. This is at variance with the condition of launching. When a rocket is launched, it picks up speed gradually, and as it rises perpendicularly, its velocity is not very high when it rises through the lower strata of the dense atmosphere. When it is at a high velocity, it has come to a high altitude where the air is thin. Therefore, in the course of launching, the question of aerodynamic heating is not serious, and the satellite placed inside the outer shell at the head of the rocket will also not be menaced by high temperature. But at the stage of re-entry, the situation is different. The velocity of the satellite at the time of re-entering the atmosphere can be

as high as 20 times the speed of sound. With the dense atmosphere offering great resistance to the satellite, the violent friction of the air on the surface of the satellite produces shock waves, and hence plenty of aerodynamic heat which could heat the surface up to several thousand degrees Centigrade. Under such circumstances, the satellite without heat-resistant devices will be consumed by burning like the meteorites. At present, one of the commonly used heat-resistant devices is to add a coat of compound material containing plenty of high polymer on the surface of the satellite. Such material is directly decomposed under high temperature, and a large amount of heat is abosrbed in the process of decomposition. Meanwhile, the gases produced by decomposition are at a temperature lower than that of the air current outside the surface of the satellite, and they therefore also keep on absorbing heat. These gases decomposed from the high polymer form a protective layer of gaseous membrane which keeps on absorbing a large amount of heat, thus preventing the satellite from being destroyed by fire.

The third obstacle is landing. After the satellite smashed through the "flaming barrier" and drops to a certain altitude, its parachutes open, thus furthering reducing its speed, and it drops gradually at the pre-determined spot. Whether or not the satellite can land on the pre-determined spot is determined by whether or not the whole process of re-entry is correctly controlled and guided. Whether or not it can land safely has much to do with the design of the whole satellite and the quality of construction. There are also satellites which are recovered from the sea. Such satellites first splash down on the sea and are then fished out by helicopters and ships. The recovery of satellites in the air has also been experimented with, and the satellites hanging under parachutes are dragged into the cabins of aircraft in midair.

The return of satellites is an important aspect in aeronautical technique. It is of positive significance to improving the use value of artificial earth satellites and further developing the technique of space navigation with men aboard.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNIQUE

What Is Relied Upon To Develop Science and Technique?

by

K'o P'ing (柯平)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 7, 1976)

In order to wholly realize the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technique within this century, it is necessary to make efforts in scaling the pinnacles of science and technique. This is the historic mission of China's scientific and technical circles. However, what is relied upon to develop science and technique and how are the pinnacles of science and technique to be scaled in the world?

On the scientific and technical battlefront, there has always been the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. According to the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao in the scientific and technical sphere, with "vocation put in command," "technique put above all else" and "institutes put under the management of experts" so as to let the bourgeoisie exercise dictatorship over the proletariat in the scientific and technical sphere, scientific and technical work is bound to go astray, and science and technique also can only trail behind the foreigners at a snail's pace. After the criticism of this revisionist line in scientific research in the great proletarian cultural revolution, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, China's scientific and technical work has insisted on making scientific research serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers in coordination with productive labor, launching mass movements to conduct scientific experiments, and making enormous contributions toward promoting the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. The positive and negative aspects of experience once again tell us that "the correctness or incorrectness of the political and ideological line decides everything." When the line is correct, the socialist enthusiasm of the masses will be brought into full play and there will be progress in scientific and technical work. When the line is incorrect and scientific and technical work is not put under the command of proletarian politics, the enthusiasm of the masses will be thwarted, and scientific and technical work will go astray. Boiled down, the basic line of the Party in the historical period of socialism is to tightly grasp this key link of class struggle. "Class struggle is the key link, and the others are detailed items." Only when the class struggle is taken as the key link, the correct political orientation is adhered to and there is strict order prevailing can scientific and technical work be truly boosted.

The integration of professional scientists and technicians with workers and peasants to conduct open-door scientific research is a socialist new thing born in the great proletarian cultural revolution and is the reliable guarantee for scientific and technical work to adhere to the correct political orientation. In Dialectics of Nature Engels pointed out, "The emergence and development of science are decided by production right from the beginning."

Production practice is a rich source of scientific research, and the working people are the masters and makers of science and technique. "The lowly are wisest and the eminent are most ignorant." The high merit and great achievements of the hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers in the movement to conduct scientific experiment in China have fully testified to this truth. Tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the leadership of the Party, the broad masses of scientists and technicians take the road of integration with the workers and peasants, conduct open-door scientific research, transform their world outlook, draw nourishment from the masses in the practice of struggle, and are steeled in the three great revolutionary movements. Meanwhile, they have also effectively accelerated the development of science and technique and given impetus to the study of scientific theory. Practice shows that they have taken the correct road and should keep to it in the future, for perseverance means victory.

"Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, so long as we firmly lay hold of this key link of class struggle, adhere to the Party's basic line, criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie, firmly stand for revolution in the scientific and technical sphere, warmly support socialist new things, unite the broad masses of the old, middle-aged and young scientists and technicians and bring all positive factors into play, we surely can rapidly develop science and technique in China and make new contribution toward scaling the new pinnacles of science and technique in the world.

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Link Up the Station with Factories, Conduct Open-Door Scientific Research

by

the Shanghai Laser Technology Experimental Station

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 4, 1975)

Our station was founded in 1970 mainly for the purpose of conducting research and experiment in the application and popularization of laser equipment of the low and medium energy level. In order to better implement Chairman Mao's line in scientific research, we analyzed the conditions of the research in laser technology after the establishment of the station: Interfered by the revisionist line in scientific research in the past, some units confined their research work in laboratories, so that no progress was made in scientific research projects for many years. Through analysis, we realized that only when a scientific research organization opened its door, linked its scientific research personnel with the masses of workers and peasants, and scientific research work with the practice of production could it better serve socialist construction. We therefore left our station for the forefront of production, took the factories as research bases, and attained certain achievements by way of linking our station with factories and joining the worker comrades in conducting research in the application of laser technology.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, although we had conducted some research in semiconductor laser technology, we invariably failed to break the impasse. Now, with research work linked with the practice of production, the situation is quite different. When we took part in productive labor together with the worker comrades in a factory and saw with our own eyes a master workman climbing up a ladder scores of meters high to observe the feeder of the beam storage, we learned by experience the urgent desire of the worker comrades for technical reform. Therefore, we conducted research together with the workers, and after three months, we turned out a feeder control and survey device for a semiconductor laser beam storage, thus realizing the automation of material feeding. In coordination with units concerned, we later succeeded in making many kinds of semiconductor laser instruments such as the motor vehicle speed finder. The completion of these instruments played a great role in the development of industrial production. Meanwhile, the level of semiconductor laser technology itself was also further raised. All forms of weakness in semiconductor laser instruments which could not be solved in laboratories for a long time in the past, such as their inability to resist heat and shock and their unstable performance, have been gradually solved in the course of actual application.

Why is it that the open-door policy and the closed-door policy differ so much in result? Through study, we come to realize that despite the difference of just one word, "open-door" and "closed-door" reflect two diametrically antagonistic lines in scientific research. As a matter of

fact, scientific research, trial-production and popularization for application are links that cannot be neglected in mankind's struggle to know and transform nature, for they condition and promote each other. But due to interference from the revisionist line in scientific research in the past, the three were artificially cut apart and stood against each other.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, scientific research units concerned themselves only with research. As to whether or not the results of their research could be applied and popularized in production, "that is none of our business." Inside a scientific research unit, there were awe-inspiring grades with distinct lines of demarcation. Those who carried out theoretical research belonged to the first grade; those who carried out research for application belonged to the second grade; while those who carried out popularization for application belonged to the so-called "lowest ninth grade." Such a practice not only ran counter to the laws governing man's knowledge of the natural world and separated knowledge from practice, but also reflected at the same time the idea of bourgeois rights, impeded progress in scientific research work, and greatly corrupted the minds of scientific research personnel.

Science and technology come from the practice of production and they serve production. Likewise, laser technology can put forward new research tasks only through use in production, and can be constantly developed only in the course of application and popularization. We are bound to suffer serious setbacks if we just move about after the foreigners and depart from the actual conditions in our country. In the past, our research in semiconductor laser failed precisely because of this.

After enhancing our understanding, we also raised our consciousness running our station in an open-door way. In the past few years, we adhered to the three-in-one combination of scientific research, trial-production and popularization for application. Almost two-thirds of scientific research personnel persevered in conducting scientific research on the forefront of production, and two-thirds of scientific research projects were conducted in the production and user units. Practice shows that this way of doing things is in conformity with the principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and has greatly shortened the period of time from research to application in production. Since the founding of our station, we have obtained results in more than 30 projects, of which 18 were completed in 1974 alone. This basically could not be done in the past.

The running of our station in an open-way does not mean that all our problems have been solved. The emergence of new things will bring about new contradictions. Factories have tasks of production and scientific research units have tasks of scientific research. If you sound your own gong and I beat my own drum, wouldn't the situation be chaotic? If we go to the factory to conduct scientific research but do not associate the research task with production, then this is nothing more than to remove the laboratory to another place and "a change in name only." In this way, work cannot proceed properly. How should this question be solved?

In November last year, comrades of the Shanghai No. 10 Glass Bottle Plant urgently needed to solve the question of automatic control of changes on the surface of liquid glass in a certain production process, and hoped to have our support. According to past rules, we would not accept any project that had not been incorporated into the scientific research plan toward the end of the year because we had more work to do than we could handle properly. But, as we considered the actual needs of production, we discarded this old rule. We released a few scientific research personnel to form a three-in-one combination group with the old master workmen in the plant to take up research and trial-production work.

The automatic control of the surface of liquid glass is a technology which involves greater difficulties. Although some methods employed abroad yield definite results, they have many shortcomings. We determined to follow China's own road of development. The three-in-one combination group carried out research in the factory as they designed a plan. We got up early in the morning and worked very hard till dark. Proceeding from the needs of production and the actual conditions in the factory, we adopted the method of three-point control in laser technology, and spent only more than 20 days to successfully build a laser-operated glass raw material feeding controller.

This type of controller is not only far more advanced in theory of work than some methods employed abroad, but is also simple in structure and easy to operate. Moreover, it has a multiplicity of uses and can promptly detect and report air bubbles and foreign particles in the liquid glass. Later, we went further to improve the optical system of the instrument to greatly reduce the cost of production, thus enabling it to be more quickly popularized for use in the glass-making industry.

The successful trial-production of the laser-operated glass raw material feeding controller was welcomed by factories and the workers were satisfied. Meanwhile, the scientific research personnel also felt that they had gained much. This not only gave impetus to the scientific research personnel in transforming their world outlook, but also raised the vocational level of research in laser technology and found a new way for the application of laser.

Practice tells us that although the work of production units and scientific research units differs in nature, if we persevere in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, properly handle their inter-relations, closely link scientific research work with the actual conditions of production and the needs of technical reform, and practice the integration of the station with factories, we not only will not upset things but also can make the tasks of production and scientific research promote each other and forge ahead shoulder to shoulder. More important still, this way of unifying as one the scientific research personnel and the workers is of help to abolishing the idea of bourgeois rights among the scientific research personnel, narrowing the difference between mental and physical labor, and remolding the world outlook of the scientific research personnel.

After the station is run with open doors, how should the inter-relationship between popularization and application work and research in

fundamental technique be properly handled is another more prominent question encountered by us. Research in basic laser technology refers mainly to the research in laser instruments and the whole technology. It is for serving popularization and application as well as for raising standards on the basis of popularization and application. Besides grasping work of popularization and application, we at the same time also lay a firm hold on research in basic technology, closely link up the two, and use application to guide research and research to promote application.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the units concerned had worked on the experimental installation of a unit of laser retina condenser. However, under the influence of the revisionist line in scientific research, because the problems involving basic laser technology, such as the excessively long interval of output pulse in the ruby solid-state laser beam emitter, could not be properly solved, coupled with other causes, this installation was abandoned in the end.

In 1970, we formed a cooperation group based on the three-in-one combination of research, production and application with other departments concerned. We started the research program once again, and analyzed the causes of the past failure in conjunction with clinical practice. We adopted a number of measures, such as using running water for cooling, and quickly broke through the technical impasse, thus raising the emission of ruby laser beams once in every ten minutes in the past to several times in one minute. In about three months, we successfully built a new retina condenser, which greatly shortened the time for treatment and alleviated the suffering of the patients. This condenser was subsequently quickly popularized in many hospitals through the country.

In early 1972, we again started research work on the making of a laser-operated instrument for iridectomy by adopting such methods as increasing the power of the laser. By November 1973, this kind of new therapeutic instrument was used clinically. On this basis, we recently again carried out research on the internationally more advanced technology of octave laser in conjunction with the application of this technology with the opthalmological therapeutic instrument.

Practice shows that the running of our station in an open-door way not only greatly accelerates the popularization and application of laser technology but also opens up new prospects for research in basic laser technology. Of course, the development of research in basic technology in the course of popularization and application does not exclude necessary laboratory research. We have in our station three laboratories which lay emphasis on carrying out and raising standards in research on basic technical problems of a common nature. By combining laboratory research with research outside the station, we have made rapid progress in basic technology research and also further enriched the contents of open-door research.

In running our station in an open-door way in the past few years, we persevered in making scientific research serve industrial and agricultural production, thus shouldering the task of conducting research in basic laser technology and carrying out the task of popularizing its application. We

also worked in coordination with the Shanghai Municipal Laser Technology Cooperation Group and stations for scientific and technical exchange to develop the work of popularizing and exchanging knowledge of laser and organizing coordination, thus bringing into play the essential role of a socialist scientific research unit in developing laser technology.

The road ahead is not even and smooth. In the course of running our station in an open-door way, we have gone through violent struggles. Some comrades did not understand such new things as linking the station with factories and running the station in an open-door way, and had made all kinds of criticism. We conducted four major debates in our station on some problems in conducting scientific research in an open-door way. Some people ridiculed our laser station as "unlike any of the four things" (institute, exchange station, popularization station, office). The revolutionary scientific personnel said proudly: "It is indeed good that it is 'unlike any of the four things'! Our socialist scientific research unit cannot bear any resemblance to the bourgeoisie and revisionism."

In the "Communist Manifesto," Marx and Engels long ago pointed out: "The communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." Through studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we have further realized the importance of strengthening the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of scientific research. We must study more properly the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, resolutely follow Chairman Mao's proletarian line in scientific research, make scientific research better serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers, and combine scientific research with productive labor.

* * *

The Essential Road To Be Followed in Scientific Research

by

Li K'o (李科)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 4, 1975)

The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat have given impetus to the development of science and technology in our country and brought about profound changes on the scientific research front. The broad masses of scientific research personnel have scored outstanding achievements by going deep into the midst of rural villages and factories to conduct open-door scientific research and made contributions toward the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production and national defense construction.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Knowledge begins with practice, and theoretical knowledge which is acquired through practice must then return to practice." Scientific research is for the purpose of knowing and transforming nature, and is closely connected with actual production. Actual production directly and constantly provides the scientific research personnel with numerous problems and research tasks. Engels aptly said: "The emergence and development of science is decided by production from the very beginning." Obviously, actual production is the source of scientific research. If scientific research is cut off from production, where then would there be science? In scientific research work, only by adhering to Chairman Mao's teachings, acquiring true knowledge through practice and persevering in the principle of combining theory with practice and scientific research with production can the results achieved be used to effectively guide actual production and be tested, improved and developed in the course of practice, thereby serving socialist construction.

The working people are the masters and makers of science and technology. They fight on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements, and have accumulated rich practical experience in the struggle against nature. Scientific research must sum up the masses' practical experience in production and solve problems of actual production. Scientific research work also must follow the mass line of "from the masses, to the masses." The scientific research personnel must take part in actual production and follow the road of integrating themselves with the masses of workers and peasants. In the course of conducting scientific research together with the masses of workers and peasants, they must humbly learn from and receive re-education from the workers and peasants. In this way, the scientific research personnel can shift their stand, remold their world outlook, raise their ideological consciousness and become intellectuals welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. Moreover, in scientific research, they can draw political nourishment from the masses of workers and peasants and absorb the wisdom of the masses to enrich their new knowledge.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of scientific research personnel have criticized and repudiated the revisionist line in scientific research, conducted open-door scientific research, integrated themselves with the workers and peasants, gone all out to carry out mass scientific research activities, and scaled one pinnacle of science after another. This is the most eloquent proof.

By linking the station with factories and conducting open-door scientific research, the Shanghai Laser Technology Experimental Station has brought substantial changes to scientific research work. As soon as the scientific research personnel integrated themselves with the workers, they quickly found the solutions to some of the scientific research projects which were difficult to solve in the past. In the short course of three or four years, open-door scientific research has obtained results in more than 30 research projects. Open-door scientific research has not only greatly accelerated the development of laser technology but also opened up new prospects for research in laser technology. The birth of the self-lifting tower crane is also a fruitful result achieved by the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians who practice "three-in-one combination," conduct open-door scientific research and launch mass movements in a big way.

These examples show vividly that as long as the scientific research personnel persevere in taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, closely combined scientific research work with the actual conditions of production and serve socialist construction, it is entirely possible for them to reap a good harvest both in ideology and scientific research.

Perseverance in open-door scientific research is a road which the proletariat must take in order to properly improve scientific research.

Although "open-door" and "closed-door" differ in only one word, they reflect the question of what road should be followed in scientific research work. This is a question of principle. The scientific undertaking is part and parcel of the proletarian cause. The proper improvement of scientific research work is of great significance toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and guarding against revisionism. Scientific research work must serve proletarian politics and socialist construction, and persist in conducting open-door scientific research in conjunction with the practice of production. We must criticize and repudiate the revisionist line in scientific research pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, which was divorced from proletarian politics, from the masses of workers and peasants and from the practice of production, and resolutely and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's line in scientific research. We must take class struggle as the key link, resolutely and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the study of theory to combat and guard against revisionism, on stability and unity and on boosting the national economy, launch scientific research with unflagging efforts, and make contributions toward building China into a powerful modern socialist country.

* * *

MOURNING OF CHOU EN-LAI

Chinese Party and State Leaders and Representatives of Peking People Pay Last Respects with Extreme Grief to Remains of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

as the people of all nationalities throughout china are in deep grief over the death of comrade chou en-lai, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and outstanding communist fighter, party and state leaders, with love, respect and extreme grief, called at the peking hospital yesterday and today to pay their last respects to the remains of comrade chou en-lai together with leading members of the departments of the party, government and army, representatives of patriotic democratic personages and over 10,000 representatives of the people in the chinese capital.

draped with the flag of the communist party of china, the body of comrade chou en-lai lay in state amid flowers, surrounded by ever green.

the party and state leaders who went to pay him last honours were chu teh, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, soong ching ling, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien; vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference shen yen-ping and pebala gelieh-namje; and president of the supreme people's court chiang hua. they stood in silent tribute in front of the remains of comrade chou en-lai and extended sincere sympathy to comrade teng ying-chao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and old comrade-in-arms and widow of comrade chou en-lai.

from morning till night in the past two days, groups after groups of grief-stricken people called at the hospital to pay last respects to the remains of their respected and beloved premier. the comrades expressed their firm determination to turn grief into strength, learn from comrade chou en-lai's proletarian revolutionary spirit and noble revolutionary qualities and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, unite as one, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism,

grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, fulfil the party's tasks still better, and strive to win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction and for the triumph of the cause of communism.

at 4:45 this afternoon, the remains of comrade chou en-lai were solemnly escorted by comrades wang hung-wen, wang tung-hsing and teng ying-chao, staff members of the funeral committee and friends of the late premier to the papaoshan crematory.

among those present at the peking hospital to pay last respects to the remains of comrade chou en-lai were members of the c.p.c. central committee, alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee in peking, and leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the general departments, arms and services of the people's liberation army, the science and technology commission for national defence, military academies, peking units and peking garrison of the p.l.a., the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee. they included: su yu, chang yao-tzu, kuo yu-feng, keng piao, lo ching-chang, li ta-chang, lu ying, hsu chien-sheng, mo ai, chu mu-chih, teng kang, wu pao-hua, chin tsu-min, hsieh ching-yi, yang po-lan, chiao kuan-hua, shih yi-chih, li chiang, fang yi, sha feng, chen shao-kun, chou tzu-chien, liu hsi-yao, li chi-tai, wang cheng, li cheng-fang, pien chiang, wang yang, hsu chin-chiang, kang shih-en, chien cheng-ying, chien chih-kuang, wan li, yeh fei, chung fu-hsiang, chang ching-fu, fan tzu-yu, yu hui-yung, chou jung-hsin, liu hsiang-ping, chuang tse-tung, wu ching-tung, su ching, fang chiang, chen kuo-tung, yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, chang tsung-hsun, lin li-yun, tsai hsiao, chu yun-shan, liu wen-hui, shih liang, hu yu-chih, sha chien-li, chi fang, huang ting-chen, chou pei-yuan and tien fu-ta.

paying last respects to the remains of comrade chou en-lai were also tan chi-lung, peng chung and other representatives of the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee and the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee and the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, who had made a special trip to peking.

Chinese Press Deeply Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

under the black-bordered streamer "mourn with deepest grief the death of comrade chou en-lai" across the frontpage, the "people's daily" and all other newspapers in the chinese capital today devote several whole pages to messages of condolence from party and state leaders of other countries, reports on visits of foreign leaders and officials to chinese embassies and mission abroad to extend their condolences and statements of foreign personages.

all peking papers print in the upper right corner of the frontpage a boxed quotation from chairman mao which reads: "serve the people of china and the world".

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

New-type Agricultural Colleges in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Shengyang, Jan. 11, 1976)

liaoning province, northeast china, now sets up eight new-type agricultural colleges. they are located in seven rural districts and have a total enrolment of 4,700 students, all selected on the recommendation of the poor and lower-middle peasants with whom they have worked in the countryside.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the only agricultural college in liaoning province was in the city of shenyang. in fourteen years it graduated only 7,000 students, very few of whom returned to bring their skills to the countryside.

not long after its founding, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee decided in 1968 to move the shenyang agricultural college to the rural areas in accordance with chairman mao's instruction that such colleges should be set up in the countryside.

the shenyang agricultural college was divided into four sub-colleges, and the units established in chaoyang, tiehling and two other rural districts.

people with bourgeois ideas and enemies of socialism attacked this new socialist thing of establishing

agricultural colleges in the heart of the countryside. but the revolutionary teachers and students of the chaoyang agricultural college went ahead to carry out chairman mao's proletarian line in education and blaze the way with a new-type educational base designed to serve socialist construction by combining study with productive labour. the success of these first attempts and the setting up of these new-type agricultural colleges in the province with firm rural support is a strong refutation of the past revisionist educational line.

the party organizations at all levels and the people of liaoning province regarded the setting up of chaoyang-type agricultural colleges as a revolution in the realm of the superstructure. the leading cadres of people's communes, counties, cities and prefectures took direct part in propaganda work, selection of sites and discussion of enrolment methods. some serve on college committees and keep in close touch with developments. in short, they give the colleges all possible support.

for example, the people's communes and production brigades in luta area sent the agricultural college in their locality one hundred part-time teachers. among the teachers are old peasants who know the suffering of the people in the old society, advanced participants in the learn-from-tachai movement and local experts in scientific farming, afforestation and animal breeding.

the poor and lower-middle peasants like these colleges which are based on sending graduates back to work in the countryside. they select their finest young members as candidates for study.

the new 1975 enrolments bring together many of the rural young people with high political consciousness. most are communist party members or communist youth league members. a great number are cadres at various levels, and then there are also the middle school graduates who, having settled in the countryside, have done outstanding work there and were recommended for further study by the communes. many have had practical experience on the subjects they study.

these new students study hard. they are determined to live up to the expectations of the poor and lower-middle peasants and to raise their political consciousness and level of scientific knowledge so that they can better serve socialist construction in the countryside.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Mass Scientific Experiments in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Sian, Jan. 11, 1976)

a four-level network of scientific experimental stations and units covering counties, communes, production brigades and teams has taken shape in northwest china's shensi province. more than 200 of the 500 scientific experiments started in 1970 have been brought to successful conclusion and popularized.

shensi takes scientific farming as a component part of the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. special organizations have been set up drawing in some 400,000 people who have taken part in mass scientific experiments. thus a big contingent of scientific farming with poor and lower-middle peasants as backbone has come into being.

peasants who have joined scientific research projects to serve agriculture have achieved notable successes in breeding fine crop varieties, improving the cropping system, deep ploughing, rational application of fertilizer and control of insects and diseases. good varieties of wheat and rice have been planted to 1,490,000 hectares of farmland. fields under rape and cotton are in the main sown to improved varieties. biological control method is being popularized with good results on large tracts of farmland in many areas. artificial insemination in hog and cattle breeding, large-scale transplanting of cotton seedlings and radiation breeding for wheat and tree seedlings have also been introduced in the province. peasant chang hui-pang of hoyang county bred a new variety of long fibre cotton by hybridizing mainland and island cotton.

in the past few years, scientific workers and technicians in shensi province have used the "open door" policy in carrying out scientific research, working in the rural areas to learn from poor and lower-middle peasants and to introduce new methods.

NAVIGATION TECHNICIANS

Navigation Technicians Trained from Among Shanghai Seamen

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 11, 1976)

the 2,000-odd navigation technicians trained from among seamen make up two thirds of the total number of technicians working in the marine transportation departments of shanghai, china's biggest port. among them, the worker-turned captains and chief engineers account for half the number of captains and more than half the chief engineers.

the training of navigation personnel has not only met the harbour's daily increasing transportation requirements but also helped the development of marine transportation in other parts of the country. the volume of cargo handled at the harbour for inland shipping last year was double that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution, while the volume of ocean-going freight rose 14 fold.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers", the shanghai marine transportation departments since the cultural revolution have run workers' colleges and short-term courses to train seamen in rotation. they organize teaching in line with navigation needs and by combining training with practice. now, most of these trained seamen are qualified and some have become highly skilled captains and chief engineers.

an orphan before liberation, who had made his living by plying a ferry boat across the whangpoo river, the 43-year-old yen chun became a seaman after liberation. after professional training, he now captains a 10,000 ton-class ocean-going vessel. this worker-turned captain has time and again steered his ship through complicated weather conditions at sea to complete his transportation tasks. he skippered the freighter on its maiden voyage to canada and completed other long voyages to asia, africa, europe and north america. he has set a safety record of sailing 330,000 nautical miles without mishap.

one of china's first generation of women captains, kung ching-fen, is skipper of a 10,000 ton-class chinese-made oil tanker, which, carrying oil from the taching, takang and other fields, sails between shanghai and ports in north china. the rapid development in china's petroleum industry has greatly inspired this woman captain and her crew members. in order to ship more oil, on quite a few occasions they have sailed through bad storms and scored new progress in the marine transportation of petroleum.

while seriously studying marxist-leninist classics, chairman mao's works included, these seamen delve into the study of professional technologies to serve the revolution. they often consult veteran captains and fellow seamen experienced in navigation. moreover, they conscientiously sum up every voyage and write their experience into the ship's log-books.

party committees of the shanghai marine transportation departments take the training of seamen as navigation technicians as an important measure for expanding the contingents of working class intellectuals and for eliminating the differences between worker and peasant, between town and country and between mental and manual labour. special groups are assigned to guide this work and technicians, too, enthusiastically help these seamen to learn and master navigation skills. in line with navigation practice, veteran captain chien yung-chang gave worker navigators topical lectures during the work breaks on each voyage. thanks to his help, a number of navigators have become captains.

FISHERIES

Peking Develops Fresh Water Fishery

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

live fresh water fish churn about in water tanks in the peking markets providing the people with an ever ready supply.

most of the fish come from breeding centres in the capital. peking's comsumers previously had to depend on other provinces and cities for good fresh fish. peking, an inland city, now raises fish in lakes in its public parks and small, big and medium reservoirs on the outskirts in 95 percent of the city's usable water surface that totals 22,300 hectares.

much attention was paid to fish breeding after liberation. the output of fresh water fish in 1975 was 100 times greater than in 1949.

species of fish bred in peking included black carp, grass carp, silver carp, big head, common carp and crucian carps. peking has also successfully introduced golden carp, wuchang fish, river crab, giant salamander and mouth breeder from kiangsi, hupeh, kiangsu and kweichow provinces and africa.

supplies of fish fry used to come from south china, a costly and insufficient source. following the rapid growth of fresh water fish breeding, technicians and workers of marine and aquatic products departments in peking succeeded in hatching fry in artificially heated waters. the city now meets its fish fry requirements and supplies its surplus to other parts of the country.

the departments of industry, agriculture and commerce in the city have provided large quantities of special trucks and ships, vehicles and devices for keeping and transporting fish. during the catching season, cadres from the marine and aquatic corporation work alongside the fishermen.

fish breeding is done in a scientific way. a fish farm on the outskirts of the city keeps fish in constantly circulating water at a suitable temperature with oxygen supply replenished when needed, and feeds the fish with nutrition-rich food. by this method it has increased fish output by dozens of times.

the marine and aquatic products corporation has also set up more live fish shops in the suburbs and mining areas.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

mohammad daoud, president of afghanistan, sent a message on january 9 to chairman mao tsetung, expressing heartfelt sympathy and condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with profound regret that i have learnt of the demise of his excellency chou en-lai after a prolonged illness. his death is not only a great national loss for the government and people of china but will be felt throughout the world and by all who had known him. as i have had the pleasure of knowing him personally not only was he a leading statesman of asia but equally so a renowned international figure of great stature of our times. the part that he played during the revolution and its final successful outcome and later in the capacity of premier in the reconstruction and progress of the people's republic of china will be remembered in the history of your great country with gratitude. in the field of international affairs, his active participation in the cause of strengthening peace and security will always be recalled with praise. once again may i extend on behalf of the people and government of afghanistan and myself the expression of my heartfelt sympathy and condolences to your excellency and the neighbourly chinese people on the loss of this loyal son of china.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jan. 10, 1976)

chen chieh, leader of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, flew in here yesterday evening for a friendly visit to algeria.

salim kherradi, director for foreign relations of the algerian commerce ministry and leader of the algerian trade delegation, greeted the chinese guest at the airport.

also waited for him at the airport were chinese ambassador chou po-ping and chang keng-ho, vice-leader of the chinese government trade delegation and department director of the foreign trade ministry.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

maria estela martinez de peron, president of the republic of argentina, sent a message of condolence on january 9 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest sorrow for the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the argentine people and government and in my own name, i express to your excellency my deepest sorrow for the death of his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council and an eminent statesman of international importance.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence to Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

malcolm fraser, prime minister of australia, sent a message on january 9 to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and people of australia, i convey the sympathy of all australians to the government and people of china at this time of national mourning at the passing away of premier chou en-lai. he will be remembered for the great contribution he has made to his country's affairs. history will record him as one of the world's great leaders. please also convey my condolences and warmest sympathy to madame teng ying-chao.

Australian Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence to Chairman Mao Tsetung on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

malcolm fraser, prime minister of australia, sent a message on january 9 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

may i express my sincere condolences to you and to the government and people of china. premier chou en-lai was a great leader whose passing will be sadly felt not only by the people of china but by people throughout the world. i know how keenly you yourself will feel the loss of a devoted colleague who was at your side through so many years.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Prime Minister Extends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

belgian prime minister leo tindemans sent a message on january 9 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending his profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learnt with great sorrow the news of the death of premier chou en-lai. i had had the opportunity to be accorded a warm reception by him and to appreciate personally his vast understanding. china loses in him a statesman of exceptional stature. i extend to you, in the name of the belgian government, my profound condolences.

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium
Sends Condolences on Death of Comrade
Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

fernand lefebvre, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium, has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium honours the memory of comrade chou en-lai, glorious leader of the chinese revolution, staunch defender of marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, servant of the unity of his people and of the friendship of all the peoples of the world, and relentless accuser of the crimes of the two superpowers. the communist militants of belgium are grieved at the passing away of this great fighter of world revolution and share the immense sorrow of the chinese people. the long life of struggle of comrade chou en-lai, his loyalty to the party, his firmness and flexibility, his modesty, and his ties with the masses are the best of lessons.

comrade chou en-lai is immortal excl.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana Acting President Sends Message of
Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

q.k. masire, acting president of the republic of botswana, sent a message on january 9 to chairman mao tsetung, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and people of botswana and on my own behalf, may i express my greatest shock and sympathy at the untimely death of your colleague, honourable chou en-lai, who will always be remembered for his enormous contribution towards the political, economic and cultural development of your great country and for the important role that he has played in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism particularly in africa and asia. please convey our heartfelt condolences to mr. chou en-lai's family.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

ernesto geisel, president of the federative republic of brazil, sent a message on january 9 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the sincerest regrets on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on the occasion of the death of his excellency premier. chou en-lai, in my own name and on behalf of the brazilian people, i express to you, mr. chairman, our sincerest regrets.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi President Offers Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

lieutenant-general michel micombero, general secretary of the party of unity and national progress, president and head of government of the republic of burundi, expressed deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai in a message on january 9 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

the burundi people, party and government and i myself learned with deep sorrow of the sad news of the passing away of his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china, comrade-in-arms of your excellency and hero of the chinese revolution. we deplore the loss of a man who contributed much not only to the grandeur of the valiant chinese people but also to the revolution of the world peoples. all the revolutionary peoples will cherish the memory of the friendship and support which he had all along given them in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. at this tragic moment of your country, the burundi people join me in expressing to your excellency and the friendly people of the people's republic of china our deepest condolences.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of democratic cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the government of democratic cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; deputy prime ministers of the government khieu samphan and son sen; yesterday afternoon mourned the death of premier chou en-lai at the chinese embassy in cambodia and laid wreaths, according to a phnom penh report.

samdech sihanouk said to chinese ambassador sun hao that the entire people of democratic cambodia express the most grievous condolences on the death of respected and beloved premier chou en-lai. under the leadership of chairman mao, his excellency premier chou en-lai made tremendous contributions to the communist party of china, the chinese people and the people's republic of china in the national democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction. he was an outstanding hero and politician, and together with the people of the third world fought for the common ideals of freedom, democracy, peace, justice and progress and resolutely opposed imperialism, colonialism, racism and zionism. he was the closest comrade-in-arms and a great friend of the cambodian people and made a historic contribution to the great victory of the cambodian people. he will live for ever in the hearts of the people of the third world and of the rest of the world, particularly of the people of cambodia.

Cambodian Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

norodom sihanouk, head of state of democratic cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, penn nouth, prime minister of the government of democratic cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the government of democratic cambodia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party

of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, to extend the deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

we learnt with deep grief of the news of the death of his excellency chou en-lai, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference.

we, on behalf of the cambodian nation and people and the government of democratic cambodia, express the deepest condolences to the entire fraternal chinese people. the death of his excellency chou en-lai is a great loss to the cambodian nation and people and we are grieved by it immeasurably.

his excellency chou en-lai was a most outstanding revolutionary of china, a respected and beloved leader of the chinese people. he had waged a heroic and dauntless struggle for and dedicated his whole life to the chinese revolution and socialist construction. he was also a loyal comrade-in-arms of the oppressed nations and people the world over. he had persistently and unswervingly rendered active support to the world people in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and running dogs of all descriptions and in the struggle for the people's national liberation, for independence and justice.

his excellency chou en-lai was a closest and most trustworthy comrade-in-arms of the cambodian nation and people. he was one of the chinese leaders who made the most important contribution to the establishment of the solid, fine and pure friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of cambodia and china.

his excellency chou en-lai had passed away but the steadily consolidated and growing friendship and militant solidarity between the cambodian and chinese peoples, thanks to his concern, have taken deep roots in the hearts of the peoples of our two countries. his soul will live forever in the hearts of the cambodian people and every one of us.

with the most sincere friendship we, finally, extend our grievous condolences to madame chou en-lai.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

augusto pinochet ugarte, president of the republic of chile, sent a message on jan. 9 to chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

in face of the lamentable death of premier chou en-lai, please allow me to express to your excellency my profound condolences on this grievous loss to the noble people of the people's republic of china and the cause of world peace.

CHINA AND COMORO

Comoro Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

prime minister of the government of comores abdellahi mohamed expressed sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai in a message on january 9 to the vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the comoro people and i myself learned with shock of the great loss of the eminent statesman chou en-lai, which hits the friendly chinese people. we share your grief in pain and should like to offer you and the family of the deceased our sincere condolences.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese President Extends Deep Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

major marien ngouabi, president of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and president of the people's republic of the congo, extended deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai in a message on january 9 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

i have learned with shock of the death of comrade chou en-lai, your close colleague and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the congolese people, the party and i myself pay last homage to this exceptionally outstanding revolutionary with his courage, determination, competence in work and high political sense. he will go down in history not only as a fine builder of the people's republic of china but also as a diplomat of great talent in raising the prestige of your country, the third world and socialism. we will never forget his personal role in developing the relations between china and the congo. when i visited your country in 1973, i found in him an excellent interlocutor who took a deep interest in the development of the congolese revolution, and a comrade with many fine qualities whose conversations will forever remain a source of enriching reflection to me. i beg you to convey my deep and militant condolences to the companion of the great deceased and his family, the communist party of china and the chinese government. i should like to extend my sympathies and militant solidarity to you on the death of your colleague, comrade and friend which has brought you profound sorrow.

Congolese Acting Prime Minister Expresses Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Jan. 10, 1976)

louis zatonga, acting prime minister and minister of the administration of territory in charge of post and telecommunications, yesterday received feng yueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in congo. the acting prime minister expressed to the chinese charge d'affaires a.i. in the name of the congolese people and government the deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND DOMINICA

Leading Bodies of Dominican "Red Banner" and "Voice of the Proletariat" Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

the political bureau of the central committee of "red banner" and the central bureau of "voice of the proletariat" of the dominican republic yesterday sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

in face of the irreparable loss of the great comrade chou en-lai, we share the grief of the chinese party, government and people. eternal glory to him and we will follow his example.

Red Line of Dominican "June 14" Movement Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

the political committee of the red line of the dominican "june 14" movement on january 9 sent a message to the central committee of the chinese communist party, expressing immense grief on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai was a distinguished leader of the communist party, people and government of china, a firm executant of the marxist-leninist line of chairman mao and a great champion of the world revolutionary cause.

his death brings immense grief to the proletarians as well as the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonist fighters of the world.

the dominican revolutionary forces share the grief of the chinese party and people in face of the loss of their eminent leader.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Council of Ministers Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

the council of ministers of the german democratic republic sent a message to the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

we express sincere condolences on the death of chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Health Delegation of Ethiopian Provisional Military Government Back in Peking from Changsha

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

the health delegation of the provisional military government of ethiopia led by jemal abdul kadir, minister of public health, arrived here this evening after concluding its visit to changsha.

upon its departure from changsha, the delegation was seen off at the airport by hou chin-lung, leading member of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee in charge of public health.

the ethiopian health delegation arrived in changsha from nanking by air on january 9.

leader of the delegation jemal abdul kadir and others visited shaoshan -- home village of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, yesterday. ma ming-hsi, vice-chairman of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee, extended a warm welcome to the ethiopian friends and accompanied them on their visit to chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it.

while in changsha, jemal abdul kadir also visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his youth, as well as the hunan provincial museum and toured the yuehlu mountain.

Ethiopian Chairman Offers Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

brigadier general teferi bante, chairman of the provisional military administrative council and the council of ministers of socialist ethiopia, sent a message on january 9 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with great sorrow that i have learnt of the passing away of premier chou en-lai. china has lost one of her greatest sons, a revolutionary fighter, and outstanding statesman and a great champion for the cause of freedom, independence and social justice. at this time of great sorrow i extend on behalf of the people of ethiopia, the provisional military government of socialist ethiopia and myself to your excellency and through you to the people and government of china our profound condolences in this great loss.

CHINA AND EUROPE

President of Commission of European Community Sends Message of Condolence to Chairman Chu Teh on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

francois xavier ortoli, president of the commission of the european community, has sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

in the name of the commission of the european community and in my own name, i express to you our deepest condolences on the decease of premier chou en-lai. we highly honour the memory of this remarkable man and join in the grief of the chinese government and people.

President of European Community Commission
Sends Message of Condolence to Chairman
Mao Tsetung on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

francois xavier ortoli, president of the commission of the european community, has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, expressing deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

with deep sadness the commission of the european community learned of the decease of mr. chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china. considering your close ties with the deceased, my colleagues and i express to you and the chinese people our deep condolences on the death of the eminent statesman, whose name will always be remembered in the history of china and the world.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Prime Minister of Finland Sends Message of
Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

martti miettunen, prime minister of the republic of finland, sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on january 9, expressing deep condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the finnish government, i wish to express to you, mr. chairman, my deeply felt condolences in the great bereavement fallen upon the chinese nation through the passing away of premier chou en-lai, highly esteemed statesman and great patriot.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Revolutionary Communist Party (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

the political bureau of the french revolutionary communist party (marxist-leninist) sent a message on january 9 to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china expressing the most sincere condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

profoundly grieved by the death of comrade chou en-lai, the political bureau of the revolutionary communist party (marxist-leninist) extends to chairman mao tsetung, the central committee of the chinese communist party and all the chinese people its most sincere condolences.

comrade chou en-lai devoted his whole life to the struggle for the cause of communism and victory of the revolution. he devoted himself to the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line and made an inestimable contribution to the building and development of his party, the chinese communist party, to the building of the chinese people's armies, to the victory of the new democratic revolution and to the construction of new china. he also dedicated an important part of his revolutionary work to the unity of all the chinese people, to the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and to the development of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china.

the peoples the world over will never forget his contribution to the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and social-imperialism, and to the reinforcement of the unity among the revolutionary forces of the people of the world. the life of struggle of comrade chou en-lai will forever be an eminent model for the marxist-leninists of our country and for the french people among whom he had lived.

comrades, please accept our most mournful condolences, and believe in our firm adherence to the cause comrade chou en-lai had always defended.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Government Condoles on Premier Chou En-lai's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

the government of the people's republic of hungary in a message to the state council of the people's republic of china on january 9 offered condolence on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the government of the people's republic of hungary wishes to express sincere condolence and sympathy on the passing away of the premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, chou en-lai.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic Prime Minister Mourns the Death of Chinese Premier

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

icelandic prime minister geir hallgrimsson has sent a message to the state council, expressing his sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the government of iceland i express sincere condolences in connection with the death of his excellency prime minister chou en-lai.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

indian prime minister indira gandhi sent a message on january 9 to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learnt with regret the news of the death of premier chou en-lai. in his death the government and people of china have lost an outstanding leader. please accept, on behalf of the government of india and on my own behalf, our deep condolences on the sad occasion.

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Head of PKI Central Committee Delegation Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

jusuf adjitorop, head of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia (pki) sent a message yesterday to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we learnt with deepest grief of the news that dear comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china passed away on january 8, 1976.

comrade chou en-lai was a great, outstanding and glorious proletarian revolutionary fighter and statesman. he had always resolutely and firmly implemented thoroughly chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line. comrade chou en-lai was a fine member of the communist party of china, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and a long-tested distinguished leader of the party and state who was boundlessly loyal to the cause of revolution, socialism and communism.

internationally, comrade chou en-lai was a communist fighter and an internationalist. he had made tremendous contributions to promoting the solidarity of the world revolutionary forces and progressive forces, that of the third world countries in particular, to combat the two superpowers, imperialism, social-imperialism, modern revisionism and other reactionaries. the important role comrade chou en-lai played at the bandung afro-asian conference had enkindled the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist spirit and a new upsurge of struggle. this will forever be remembered by the indonesian people and the progressive people of asia, africa and the whole world.

comrade chou en-lai was a sincere friend of the communist party and people of indonesia, and was always deeply concerned with the indonesian people's struggle for liberation, especially at the present time when the communist party and people of indonesia are heavily suppressed by the reactionaries at home. comrade chou en-lai had made great contributions to strengthening the friendship, solidarity and mutual support between our two parties and the peoples of our two countries.

comrade chou en-lai, as a shining model of genuine marxist-leninists will always be an inspiration and motive force of the communist party and people of indonesia in their struggle for liberation and advance to socialism.

on behalf of the communist party and people of indonesia, we extend to the communist party of china, the chinese people, and in particular, to comrade teng ying-chao, the deepest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. we are convinced that all of us will certainly learn most energetically from the lofty spirit of comrade chou en-lai and turn grief into more greater strength to fulfil the glorious tasks of the party and the lofty cause of communism.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

iranian prime minister amir abbas hoveyda sent a message of condolence on january 9 to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have been deeply saddened to have learnt of the passing away of prime minister chou en-lai after a long illness. premier chou's international stature as a statesman derived as much from his profound knowledge of the international scene as from the richness and cultivation of his probing intellect. his unchanging devotion to the cause of his people combined with his realism in the exercise of his political principles has left its imprint on our contemporary world.

members of the iranian government join me in extending to you mr. deputy prime minister and to the chinese people our deepest sympathy on your tremendous national loss.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Marxist-Leninist Leaders Pay Last
Homage to Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Rome, Jan. 10, 1976)

fosco dinucci, general secretary of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist), and osvaldo pesce, national secretary of the organization of communists of italy (marxist-leninist), called at the chinese embassy here today to convey their condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

pelone sergi, member of the central committee of the organization of communists of italy (m-l), also paid tribute to the late comrade chou en-lai at the embassy today.

fosco dinucci, on behalf of the central committee, the political bureau of the central committee and all the members of his party, expressed his most profound grief over the death of comrade chou en-lai. "comrade chou en-lai was a great proletarian fighter," he declared. "he will live forever in our hearts."

deeply mourning the death of comrade chou en-lai, osvaldo pesce said, "the death of comrade chou en-lai is a tremendous loss to the international workers movement."

edouard saouma, director-general of the united nations food and agriculture organization, also went to the chinese embassy today to pay his homage to the late chinese premier.

CHINA AND KASHMIR

Azad Kashmir President and Prime Minister Mourn
Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 11, 1976)

sardar mohammad ibrahim khan, president, and abdul hamid khan, prime minister, of azad kashmir issued statements in muzafarabad on january 9 to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai, according to the associated press of pakistan.

president ibrahim khan said in his statement that it is "a great loss to us as we are still engaged in our struggle which the great chinese leader supported so enthusiastically."

prime minister hamid khan said in his statement, "we are shocked. the grief is immeasurable. chou en-lai

was a great supporter of our just cause. he supported the right of self-determination of the kashmiri people with revolutionary fervour. his constant support was a source of great strength to us." he added, "his memory will remain in the hearts of all those people who have fought against repression and colonial domination and who have held aloft the banner of freedom and human dignity."

CHINA AND KOREA

Premier of DPRK Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

kim il,
premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, yesterday sent a message to the state council of the people's republic of china, extending profound condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

i learned with grief that comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, passed away after a long illness. i extend, to the state council of the people's republic of china, the fraternal chinese people, and the bereaved family of comrade chou en-lai, my profound condolences.

comrade chou en-lai was a tested and outstanding leader of the party and state of china and a distinguished proletarian revolutionary. under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung, comrade chou en-lai devoted his whole life to win the victory of the revolution of the chinese people, to build china into a modernized socialist power, to crush the revisionists' scheme of restoring capitalism, to strengthen the proletarian dictatorship in china and to promote the cause of the international communist movement.

comrade chou en-lai made special contributions to the strengthening of the militant friendship and solidarity between korea and china which was personally created and nurtured by comrade kim il sung, great leader of the korean people and comrade mao tsetung, great leader of the chinese people. he was a close comrade-in-arms of the korean people.

though comrade chou en-lai passed away, the immortal feats performed by him will exist forever.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

souphanouvong, president of the lao people's democratic republic and president of the supreme people's council, and kaysone phomvihane, general secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the l.p.d.r. government yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council of the p.r.c., expressing sincerest, deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message ruads:

we learnt with the deepest grief of the unfortunate passing away of comrade chou en-lai, outstanding communist fighter, respected and beloved leader of the chinese working class, people and revolution and distinguished statesman of our time. comrade chou en-lai had devoted his whole life to the liberation cause of the chinese nation and people and to china's socialist construction. he rendered meritorious services to the national liberation, the strengthening of peace and the establishment of a new order in international relations. the communist party, government and people of china made contributions to the victory of the lao people's national liberation struggle. comrade chou en-lai made his efforts and played an important role in this respect and in the ceaseless growth of the fraternity and militant solidarity between the lao and chinese peoples. the passing of comrade chou en-lai deprived the communist party, government and people of china of an extremely distinguished leader and the lao people of a great friend. on behalf of the people's revolutionary party, people's democratic republic and people of laos, we express our sincerest, deep condolences to the communist party, government and fraternal people of china and the family of the deceased whose memory will be long cherished.

CHINA AND LESOTHO

Lesotho Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

leabua jonathan, prime minister of the kingdom of lesotho, sent a message on january 9 to chairman mao tsetung, expressing sincere sympathy on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the sad news of the death of premier chou en-lai of the people's republic of china has reached us. on behalf of the government and the people of lesotho and on my own behalf i wish to express our sincere sympathy to the government, the people and the bereaved family at the death of one of the greatest statesmen of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND LIBYA

Libyan Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

abdul salam ahmed jalloud, member of the revolutionary command council and prime minister of libya, sent a message to vice-premier teng hsiao-ping yesterday, expressing deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

in my name and on behalf of the people of the libyan arab republic i convey to your excellency my deep condolences on the passing away of his excellency chou en-lai, prime minister of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

gaston thorn, prime minister of the grand duchy of luxembourg, sent a message on january 9 to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the people's republic of china, extending his deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of premier chou en-lai. i extend to you my deep sympathies and condolences.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

didier ratsiraka, president of the democratic republic of madagascar, sent a message on january 9 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

we have learnt with shock and deep sorrow of the death of mr. chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china. premier chou en-lai will be remembered as a great man who had always been a valiant architect of socialism and the chinese revolution and worked for more just international relations and for the triumph of the struggle of the people against all forms of domination. the malagasy people will remember in particular the eminent role played by the premier in the conclusion of agreements between china and madagascar which have strengthened the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our two peoples. we have lost a great friend. the malagasy people and myself extend to your excellency, the chinese communist party and the chinese people our sincere condolences. i beg you to convey our deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Extends Deep Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

col. moussa traore, malian president of the military committee for national liberation and head of state and government, sent a message on january 9 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i learned with profound sorrow of the death of premier chou en-lai who has the deep affection of all. the demise of this illustrious statesman is a great loss to the communist world and all the progressive countries. although chou en-lai has departed from us his work will always be enshrined in the memories of all the malians who consider him as one of the bravest sons of china and his eminent qualities as having contributed to the creation of a shining image of his country in the world. i assure your excellencies that all the malian people share the profound grief of china on this occasion. on behalf of the malian people, the military committee for national liberation and the government and in my own name i express to the chinese people and their leaders my deep condolences.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese President's Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

president anthony j. mamo of the republic of malta sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on january 9, expressing his sincere and heartfelt condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the maltese people have learnt with profound sorrow of the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the people's republic of china has lost a great son and leader and the world has lost an outstanding statesman whose contributions to understanding among nations and the promotion of peace in the world are incalculable. on behalf of the government and people of malta and on my own behalf, i send you and the friendly government and people of the people's republic of china sincere and heartfelt condolences. i would ask that an expression of very deep sympathy may be conveyed to the family of the deceased.

Maltese Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

dom mintoff, prime minister of malta, sent a message on january 9 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

malta mourns the passing away of comrade chou en-lai, one of the world's most prominent revolutionary leaders, a very great friend of the people of malta and one of china's great statesmen. whilst flags stand at half mast, my colleagues and i send our condolences to his family and to the government and people of china.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Acting Prime Minister Sends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

acting prime minister of mauritius abdul razak mohamed expressed deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai in a message on january 9 to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

deeply grieved by the death of premier chou en-lai. on behalf of the government and people of mauritius and on my own behalf, please accept our deep condolences and sympathy. premier chou en-lai will be remembered for his humanism, friendship and dedicated service to his country and to world peace. we mourn with the people of china for the loss of this great statesman whose diplomatic skill and pragmatic approach have contributed much to political, economic and social stability of china.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Sends Message of Condolence to Chairman Mao on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

mexican president luis echeverria sent a message on january 9 to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

distinguished mr. president:

in the name of the mexican people and government, i express to you our deep grief over the death of chou en-lai, premier of the state council, outstanding fighter for world peace and one of the great constructors of the new society of china. the salvation of his people from the bygone oppression and misery, the development of a new conception of human life and the implantation of new forms of social organization, all these serve as the best testimony to the fruitfulness of the task to which chou en-lai devoted all his efforts together with you and the chinese people. the mexican people deeply grieve over the loss of a leader who always employed the vigor and the moral authority of his motherland in favour of the cause of the third world peoples, made fundamental contributions to peaceful coexistence, and contributed decidedly to the promotion of international justice. this chinese statesman had on many occasions expressed his sympathy and support for mexico's initiative for establishing a new international economic order and for defending the rights of the developing countries. ...

Mexican President Sends Message of Condolence to Chairman Chu Teh on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

mexican president luis echeverria sent a message on january 9 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

with profound grief we received in mexico the news on the death of premier chou en-lai of the state council. generations of today and of the future will forever remember his revolutionary patriotic action made together with the chinese people and their leader mao tsetung in fulfilling

one of the most important political tasks assigned by history -- the building in china of a new society based on respect for human dignity and just social relations. on the occasion of my state visit to your country in april 1973, i was able to appreciate directly his qualities as a statesman of vision and the virtue of dedicating himself fully to the exercise of his public responsibilities. his actions in favour of peace contributed substantively to international detente and to the raising of the awareness for solidarity among the emerging peoples of the third world. at this hour of grief, the people and government of mexico express to you through me their sincere condolences.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister Expresses Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jan. 11, 1976)

tulsi giri, prime minister of nepal called at the chinese embassy here today to express deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

prime minister giri told chinese ambassador tsao chih that he was deeply grieved at the death of premier chou en-lai. he said: "we all nepalese people feel very sad". nepal will always try to maintain the friendly relations between nepal and china which had been much developed by late premier chou en-lai, he added.

CHINA AND NETHERLAND

Prime Minister of Netherlands Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

peking, january 11, 1976 (hsinhua) -- j.m. den uyl, prime minister of the kingdom of the netherlands, has sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending his most sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

please accept on behalf of the government and people of the kingdom of the netherlands, my most sincere condolences on the demise of his excellency premier chou en-lai. we share the profound grief and sorrow of the chinese people at the loss of this outstanding and gifted leader who dedicated his entire life to the service of his country.

Communist Unitarian Movement of Netherlands (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

the central committee of the communist unitarian movement of the netherlands (marxist-leninist) -- the communistische eenheidsbeweging nederland (m-l) -- sent a message on january 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we express our deep grief and offer our condolences at the death of your great and beloved leader comrade chou en-lai.

Netherlands Socialist Party Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

the executive committee of the socialist party of the netherlands, on january 9 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

the message says: "with great sadness we have received notice of the decease of comrade chou en-lai. it not only means a loss for his family but also the people of china have lost one of their best comrades at the same time.

"we condole with the chinese communist party and especially with chairman mao tsetung who loses his most faithful friend and comrade."

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Arafat Offers Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Beirut, Jan. 10, 1976)

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization (p.l.o.) and general commander of the palestinian revolution forces, called at the chinese embassy here this evening to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

in the name of the plo executive committee, the palestinian people and fighters, chairman arafat extended deepest condolences and said that premier chou en-lai had made great contributions to the liberation of the chinese people, and his life was a life of revolutionary struggles.

the passing away of the premier, he added, is a loss not only to the friendly chinese people, but also to the palestinian people and entire mankind.

Yasser Arafat Offers Deep Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and commander-in-chief of the palestinian revolution forces, sent a message on january 9 to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i extend a revolutionary salute to you.

with extreme grief our people have learned of the death of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, -- a friend of the palestinian people. with his death the stage of international struggle has lost a fighter who was unswerving in loyalty and upheld justice, a man of dauntlessness and a statesman with rich experience. he had devoted all his experience to the chinese people and the struggling peoples in the world.

on behalf of the palestinian people, the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and in my own name, i extend to the chinese people, the chinese communist party and the chinese government my deep condolences on the death of our comrade-in-arms, comrade chou en-lai.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 11, 1976)

pakistan prime minister bhutto issued a statement on january 9 to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai. the statement released by the pakistan information department said: "the passing away of premier chou en-lai has caused profound sorrow to the people and government of pakistan."

the statement said: "i was privileged to know premier chou en-lai quite intimately for a decade and a half."

"in the death of premier chou en-lai, pakistan has lost a reliable friend. his abiding solicitude for the people of our country and his deep commitment to the cause of pakistan, have won him an eternal place in the hearts of our people. the people of pakistan join with the people of china in mourning deeply, the great loss suffered by them.

"premier chou en-lai was one of the outstanding revolutionaries of our time. at the same time, he was a distinguished statesman who has made a far reaching contribution to the construction of a new china and to the cause of peace among nations. as a fighter against imperialism he has earned an enduring place among the great contemporaries."

the statement said: "during the years that premier chou en-lai guided china's relations with pakistan, the two countries have forged a firm friendship which has withstood the vicissitudes of time. i have no doubt that this relationship will endure."

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Lima, Jan. 10, 1976)

peruvian president general francisco morales bermudez sent his aide-de-camp humberto olaechea rosenthal to chinese embassy here yesterday, extending his deepest condolences to ambassador chiao jo-yu on the passing away of premier chou en-lai.

Peruvian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

lieutenant general francisco morales bermudez cerrutti, president of the republic of peru, sent a message on january 9 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on the grievous death of his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council, i express to your excellency, and through you to the distinguished government of the people's republic of china, the condolences of the people and revolutionary government of the armed forces of peru, especially that of my own.

Peruvian Acting Prime Minister Mourns Over Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

lieutenant general dante poggi moran, minister of the air force and acting prime minister of peru, sent a message on jan. 9 to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i wish to express to your excellency and, through you, to the people of the people's republic of china, the condolences of the peruvian people and revolutionary government of the armed forces on the unfortunate death of his excellency mr. chou en-lai.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

First Philippine Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

benjamin romualdez, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of the philippines to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Portuguese President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

francisco da costa gomes, president of the republic of portugal, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china extending sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

With the death of premier chou en-lai, china and the world have lost one of the greatest statesmen of our century. i ask you to accept my deep sorrow and to convey to premier chou en-lai's family my sincere condolences.

Portuguese Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

jose pinheiro de azevedo, prime minister of portugal, yesterday sent a message to vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, teng hsiao-ping, expressing sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

On behalf of the portuguese government and on my own behalf, please accept our sincere condolences for the bereavement of prime minister chou en-lai.

CHINA AND QATAR

Qatari Amir Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

qatari amir khalifa bin hamad al thani sent a message of condolence yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

We learned with much sorrow the sad news of the passing of his excellency premier chou en-lai and

we extend to your excellency and to the people and government of the people's republic of china our sincere condolences and deep sympathy on this sad loss on behalf of the people and the government of the state of qatar and on my own behalf.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan President Sends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

major-general habyarimana juvenal, president of the republic of rwanda and president and founder of the national revolutionary movement for development, in a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, on january 9 expressed profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learned with stupefaction the regretted passing away of chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. at this moment of severe trial, i, on behalf of the rwandan people united around the national revolutionary movement for development and in my own name, extend to your excellency and all the friendly chinese people our deepest condolences. china and her friends have lost a great revolutionary fighter whose grandeur of spirit and action will be deeply embedded in their memories. please convey, your excellency, to the bereaved family that we share with them their deep sorrow.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean President Extends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, sent a message on january 9 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the government and people of the republic of sierra leone have received with deep sorrow the sad

news of the death of your comrade-in-arms, premier chou en-lai. premier chou belonged not only to the people's republic of china which he so actively helped to create, but was a friend of and inspiration to all progressive and peace-loving peoples throughout the world. with his deep foresight and unflinching devotion to promote unity and solidarity amongst peoples throughout the third world of developing countries, he was one of the pioneers of the non-aligned movement. his keen interest to strengthen cooperation among countries of the third world was shown by his historic visits to african and asian countries, followed by the positive chinese assistance to these countries. the great progress and achievements made by the people's republic of china, which i was able to see for myself during my visit to china, are the result of your sagacious and able leadership, aided by comrade chou en-lai and other members of the party. comrade chou en-lai was a world statesman who devoted a long span of his life to help shape both the destiny of his country and people as well as to promote international peace and progress. his death is an irreparable loss to all peace-loving nations of the world. we have therefore joined the millions of peoples who mourn his death and i send you, personally and through you to the friendly people of china, particularly the bereaved family, my sympathy and deep condolences in this your hour of grief.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Prime Minister Mourns Death of
Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore sent a message on january 9 to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the people's republic of china, extending sincere condolence on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i learnt with deep regret of the death of his excellency the prime minister of the people's republic of china chou en-lai. the people's republic of china has lost a great leader. the world has lost an outstanding statesman. please accept, your excellency, on behalf of the government and people of singapore and on my own behalf, our deepest sympathy. please also convey our sincere condolence to mrs. chou en-lai and family.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Council of Ministers Condoles on Premier Chou En-lai's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

the council of ministers of the u.s.s.r. in a message to the state council of the people's republic of china on january 9 expressed condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the council of ministers of the union of soviet socialist republics expresses condolences on the passing away of the premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, chou en-lai, and requests that its sympathy be conveyed to the family of the deceased.

The More One Tries to Hide, the More One Is Exposed -- Comment on "Pravda" Article

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

following is a hsinhua correspondent's comment on a "pravda" article entitled: "a thief calling 'catch the thief', but the more one tries to hide, the more one is exposed".

the crime of the soviet social-imperialists in wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of angola has evoked strong indignation among the african people. labouring under a guilty conscience and being afraid that they will be put in the dock at the forthcoming oau summit conference on the angolan problem, they have ordered "pravda" to put up a farce of "a thief calling 'catch the thief'".

in an article entitled "on events in angola and over it" published on january 3, "pravda" tries to cover up the soviet aggression and expansion in angola by deliberately distorting the real cause of the sad situation there, and clamours shamelessly for "the termination of foreign armed intervention in angola".

as the whole world knows, the soviet union has single-handedly stirred up and expanded the civil war in angola. it has shipped large quantities of lethal weapons into angola to incite the angolans fight the angolans. it has despatched numerous soviet military personnel and cuban troops to angola to take a direct part in the war in which angolan people are killed cold-bloodly. it threatens african countries which uphold justice and tries

to block and sabotage the proper oau action in mediating a peace, thus hampering national unity and unification in angola. before these iron-clad facts, the soviet social-imperialists can never deny their crimes.

it is true that the u.s. imperialists are not willing to lag behind in the scramble for angola, and south africa has taken the opportunity to infiltrate into it. all these should be sanctioned and condemned. but, it must be pointed out that the soviet union is the arch-criminal in stirring up the civil war and carrying out armed intervention in angola. to put an end to foreign armed interventions primarily calls for a halt to the soviet armed intervention.

"pravda" asserts glibly that the soviet intervention in angola "is prompted exclusively by its dedication to the cause of the just struggle of the peoples against colonialism and neo-colonialism, the principles of freedom and independence of the peoples." however, the angolan people and the african people as well as the people the world over are clearly aware of the way in which the soviet social-imperialists are "dedicated" to what they call "cause" and "principles". the soviet union had never shipped, as they are doing now, such quantities of heavy weapons to angola when it was locked in bloody battles with portuguese colonial troops; nor had it ever given any substantial aid to the southern african peoples' liberation movement. the soviet union flaunts the banner of supporting the arab people in their fight against israeli zionism, but its real intention is to keep the middle east region in the long run in a state of "no war, no peace" thus facilitating its aggression and expansion there. it instigated and supported india's dismemberment of a sovereign state -- pakistan. in the name of "responding to the request of a legitimate government", it sent half a million troops to occupy the entire czechoslovakia overnight, trampling underfoot here freedom, independence and sovereignty. have not these deeds of the soviet government coldly exposed the "pravda" lies about "dedication" to the "cause" and "principles" of the people of various countries?

"pravda" attacks fiercely the exposure of soviet expansionist ambitions by african countries as "fabrications", and says that "the soviet union does not seek anything in angola," and does not want to "establish military bases there" and carry out "military expansion in africa." but the african people know how worthless is such soviet self-justification. the egyptian people who are well experienced in years of dealing with the soviet union have pointed out bitterly, "they do not really give us aid but only for the seizure of positions in egypt".... "there are other situations where the soviet union was more like a clever dealer, benefiting from the sales without fulfilling the demands of the client".... "the soviet union is benefited from military

centres in egypt so that it became an existing power in the mediterranean." it is a well-known fact that the soviet union seeks military bases or military bases in disguised form in other african countries. arriving at a correct conclusion from long-term soviet activities in africa, an african state leader said, "the 'aid' provided by the soviet union to africa is all for the purpose of control." the frenzied soviet armed intervention in angola now is aimed at seeking gains at the expense of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of angola and turning it into a strategic post for the soviet union to control the south atlantic and further expand its aggression in southern africa and the whole africa.

innumerable facts prove that "pravda" speaks no truth at all. shortly after its clamour that the soviet union "comes out firmly for the termination of foreign armed intervention in angola," soviet warships were reported to have sailed into angolan waters.

so it is clear that what "pravda" does is merely what a villain used to do -- bring a false charge against his victim before the latter has the time to bring him to justice; it is putting up a farce of "a thief calling 'catch the thief'". there will be no change in the criminal intent of soviet intervention in angola, not even the slightest.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Premier Carlos Arias Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

carlos arias, premier of spain, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing his deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

the message reads:

on behalf of the spanish government and on my own, i extend to your excellency my deepest sympathy and condolences on the death of his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND SURINAM

Surinam President Mourns Over Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

dr. johan ferrier, president of the republic of surinam, sent a message on january 9 to chairman mao tsetung expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and people of the republic of surinam, we offer you our well-meant condolences on the passing away of mr. chou en-lai, former prime minister of the people's republic of china. he will be remembered for his excellent work.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

hafez al-assad, president of the syrian arab republic and secretary-general of the arab baath socialist party of syria, sent a message on january 9 to chairman mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

with great and deep sorrow we received the news of the passing of his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. with his death the people's republic of china and the world as well have lost a prominent statesman and a dedicated militant who devoted his life to struggle for the sake of his people and in defence of the causes of peoples in the world and whose unique characters enabled him to continue his service to his people and his country since the start of the revolution in china and till the end of his life. he also played a major role in laying the foundation of solidarity among asian and african peoples. on behalf of the syrian arab people, the leadership of the arab baath socialist party and in my own name, i express to your excellency, the leadership of the chinese communist party and to the friendly chinese people our heartfelt condolences.

Syrian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier
Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

prime minister of the syrian arab republic mahmoud al ayyoubi sent a message of condolence on january 9 to chairman mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincerest and deepest condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learned with deep sorrow of the news of the death of mr. chou en-lai, great fighter and eminent statesman. mr. chou en-lai had fought together with the great chinese people and won glorious victories. in his death, the great chinese people have lost a resolute fighter and outstanding leader, and the world liberation movement has lost a loyal fighter. he was firmly confident that the peoples of all countries have the right to liberty and independence and had waged a long struggle for its realization. i, on behalf of the government of the syrian arab republic and in my own name, extend to your excellency the sincerest and deepest condolences.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thailand President of House of Representatives
Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

prasit kanchanawat, president of the house of representatives of thailand, sent a message on january 9 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i was deeply saddened to learn of the demise of his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the people of thailand i wish to express to your excellency and to the chinese people, our sincere condolences and sympathy on the loss thus sustained.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister Mourns
Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

a message has been received here from eric williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, expressing deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on my own behalf and on behalf of the government and people of trinidad and tobago, i send you deep condolences on the sad occasion of the death of premier chou en-lai. the world has lost a great leader whose contribution to the progress and development of the third world has been invaluable.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Communist League Condoles on
Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1976)

the central committee and its standing committee of the communist league of west germany (kbw) has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council, extending deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

the message says, "with deep grief we learned of the death of the great proletarian revolutionary comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.
comrade chou en-lai devoted all his life to the chinese people's cause of liberation and to communism. at his leading post, he made contributions, for the cause of the masses of the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china, to the defeat of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic-capitalism, the accomplishment of the new democratic revolution, the establishment of proletarian dictatorship and the unswerving construction of socialism in china. his leadership contributed to the success in the fight of the communist party of china against modern revisionism and for the defence and development of marxism-leninism, defending in this life-and-death struggle the general line of the international

communist movement. this was and remains to be an enormous support, inspiration and help to all marxist-leninists of the world."

the message extends, in the name of the central committee of the communist league of west germany, "deep condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china and to the chinese people" on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

CHINA AND WESTERN SAMOA

Western Samoa Prime Minister Offers Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

tupua tamasese lealofi the fourth, prime minister of western samoa, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on january 9, expressing the sincerest condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

we are much saddened by news of the death of premier chou en-lai. the world has lost a most remarkable statesman who combined superbly the very rare qualities of greatness of mind and spirit. the passing of a leader of his international standing and repute is indeed a great loss to the world.

please accept the deepest sympathy and sincerest condolences of the government and people of western samoa.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Prime Minister of Yemen Arab Republic Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

abdul-aziz abdul-ghani, member of the command council and prime minister of the yemen arab republic, sent a message on january 9 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

we have learnt with deep grief of the death of the great premier chou en-lai, your comrade who joined the struggles of liberating and building china.

the role played by premier chou en-lai in supporting the liberation cause and the peoples of the third world, especially his outstanding role in strengthening the unity of the non-aligned nations and making it an effective force in international society, has produced far-reaching effects in our hearts.

in the name of my colleagues in the government and in my own name, i convey to you deepest condolences and grief. i hope that you, the chinese people and the bereaved family will restrain grief at the gigantic misfortune.

YAR Chairman Sends Condolences to Chairman Mao Tsetung on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

ibrahim mohamed hamdi, chairman of the command council of the yemen arab republic (y.a.r.) and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, sent a message of condolence to chairman mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending most sorrowful condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learned with sorrow of the news of the death of your comrade-in-arm, great premier chou en-lai, who had fought side by side with you in the historical course of the liberation of your country and the building of new china.

we remember not only the great role he played in supporting the third world people and the cause of liberation, world peace and the just cause, but also the outstanding role he played at the bandung conference which laid the foundation for unity among the non-aligned bloc and made it a contemporary effective force.

in the name of my colleagues in the command council, the y.a.r. people and in my own name, i extend to you, the friendly chinese people and the bereaved family, the saddest condolences and grief. we hope you will restrain your grief at this great misfortune.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1976)

lieutenant-general mobutu sese seko wa za banga, president and creator of the popular revolutionary movement and president of the republic of zaire, has expressed deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai in a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

i have learned with profound grief of the death of mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

the passing away of this illustrious figure is a great loss not only to the people's republic of china, but also to all peace- and freedom-loving countries in general and zaire in particular.

for zaire, mr. chou en-lai is the image of a distinguished defender of all revolution.

therefore, in the name of the entire zairian people united in the popular revolutionary movement and in my own name, i extend to you, to the chinese party and the entire chinese people our deepest condolences.

on this occasion, please convey my deepest sorrow to the family of the great deceased.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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HITLER AND BREZHNEV

Historical Experience Merits Attention

- a brief discussion of Hitler's plots and intrigues in unleashing wars of aggression

by

Shih Hsüan (施萱), Szechwan Normal College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 8, 1976)

From 1929 to 1933 there broke out an unprecedentedly grave economic crisis in the capitalist world, and all kinds of basic contradictions grew ever more acute. In particular, the revolutionary situation was vigorously surging in Germany which was defeated in the First World War and had lost all its overseas colonies. In order to shake off the economic and political crises which grew ever more grave, the German monopoly bourgeoisie attempted to unleash another war for carving up once again the world. Hitler's fascism met precisely this need, and he was therefore groomed to come into power. In January 1933, he became the German Chancellor. Hitler fluanted the "socialist" signboard but practiced the fraudulent deals of imperialism. He carried out the policy of "guns, not butter," and dreamed of conquering Europe and lording it over in the world. He incessantly committed aggression against other countries and also whipped up the Second World War. However, due to heroic resistance from the people of various countries, Hitler's pipedream thoroughly went bankrupt, and he himself also died a tragic death and came to an ignominious end by leaving a bad name for thousands of years to come.

"Historical experience merits attention." Today, the Brezhnev clique is again dreaming of lording it over in the world. It again replays the old tricks of Hitler and turns the social-imperialist Soviet Union into the most dangerous source of war. A review of the history of the Second World War to see how Hitler pushed the world step by step toward war is most necessary and

useful for us to recognize the present international situation, expose the conspiracy of aggressors and get properly prepared against wars of aggression.

One of the plots and intrigues played by Hitler was to give verbal support to disarmament but actually go all out for armaments expansion. The Versailles Treaty signed after the First World War imposed all sorts of restriction on armament in post-war Germany. The Locarno Pact of 1925 again stipulated that the non-military zone of Rhine might not be violated. These treaties tied down Hitler hand and foot. When Hitler first came to power, because he had not gained a firm foothold and had but limited armed forces, he therefore played with plots and intrigues to attain his criminal object of armaments expansion and war preparations. At that time, the Disarmament Conference was in session in Geneva. Hitler expressed his intention to "actively respond to" and take part in the "Disarmament Conference." On May 16, 1933, US President Roosevelt appealed to the heads of 44 countries to hold talks over "the abolition of all offensive weapons." The following day, Hitler made a speech as though he meant business. He said that provided "the armed countries also destroy their offensive weapons," Germany "is entirely willing to abandon all offensive weapons," and "is also entirely willing to disband all its armed forces" and "destroy the few weapons it now owns."

However, Hitler's reckless action in "armaments expansion" promptly laid bare his lies voiced in support of disarmament. Outwardly, Hitler falsely claimed that "Germany has at present neither the intention, nor the need, and much less the means to take part in the new naval race." But he clandestinely stepped up the building of big warships and submarines. Meanwhile, under the signboard of the "Aeronautical Physical Culture Association," he designed military planes and trained pilots for such planes. He also instructed Krupp, Faben and other munition plants to step up the production of different kinds of arms.

When Germany's armaments had developed to a certain proportion, Hitler accordingly adopted an act of military adventure to test the attitude of Britain, France and other countries. On March 7, 1936, Hitler openly ignored his commitment to the Locarno Pact and ordered a part of the German Army to cross River Rhine and march into the non-military zone. At that time, France had 100 divisions of military forces nearby, but it took no action, thus conniving at Hitler's military adventure. As a result of the success of his military adventure, Hitler frenziedly cried like a gambler in the winning streak: "The spirit of the Versailles Peace Treaty has been destroyed!"

Therefore, Hitler even more audaciously stepped up his armaments expansion and war preparations. By the end of 1936, the regular army of Nazi Germany was already 700,000 to 800,000 strong. Its Navy owned battleships, heavy cruisers, submarines and all kinds of ships, and its Air Force also owned as many as 4,500 combat planes. Germany once again became a big military power. At that time, Hitler gazed at his neighboring countries with the cruel greed of a tiger, and was ready to carry out aggression at any time. The European war was already like an arrow on the straining cord and ready to go off.

Another conspiratorial tactic of Hitler's was to use the smoke-screen of "peace" to cover up his acts of aggression. Every time before Hitler invaded a country, he invariably talked about peace first, and persuasively said that peace was the "basic faith" of Germany! However, the more vigorously he talked about peace, the closer was the war of aggression.

Before Hitler devoured Austria, he hypocritically said, "We have no territorial demand in Europe...and Germany will never wreck peace." He also openly declared that "Germany does not intend nor expect to interfere in the internal affairs of Austria or to bring about a merger." However, not long afterward, Hitler instigated the Nazi elements to carry out terrorist activities in Austria so as to weaken the position of the Austrian government. Early in 1938, Hitler who had declared that he "does not intend...to bring about a merger" openly stationed troops along the German-Austrian border and threatened that unless the Austrian Chancellor recognized the merger of Germany and Austria, he "would order his troops to march into Austria." By March 31, Hitler finally devoured up Austria and turned an independent country into a province of Nazi Germany.

Aggressors are never satisfied with what they have got, and the more they get the more they want. Not long after Austria had been devoured, Hitler again used the pretext that Sudetenland had more than three million German people and should belong to Germany, and started to scheme for aggression against Czechoslovakia. But Hitler and company as usual talked about peace. In his talk with the Czechoslovak Minister in Germany, Goring, No. 2 man of Nazi Germany, even used his "honor" to assure that Czechoslovakia needn't have any fear of Germany, for the entry of the German Army into Austria was "but a family affair." Even when Germany amassed troops along the German-Czechoslovak border, the Czechoslovak Minister in Germany still told the Czechoslovak government that "there is absolutely no reason to get panicky over this." Before devouring Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia, Hitler also had openly stated that "after the question of Sudeten and Germany is solved, we have no more territorial claim in Europe." But how could the seizure of little Sudeten satisfy the greed of Hitler who vainly attempted to devour the whole world! Therefore, after devouring Sudetenland, he immediately made preparations for devouring "the rest of Czechoslovakia." Hitler was actually so brazen-faced as to say that this stark imperialist conduct brought "prolonged peace" to Czechoslovakia.

At the time of invading Poland, Hitler played once again this conspiratorial trick. Early in 1939, he vociferously talked about the "friendship" of Germany and Poland, and stated that this was "a factor for maintaining the stability of political life in Europe." But not long afterward, he invaded Poland on a large scale. The appetite of the aggressor grew bigger and bigger and in the end started the Second World War.

Yet another conspiratorial strategy used by Hitler to start a war of aggression was "to make a noise in the east but attack in the west." Not long after the October Revolution, fourteen imperialist countries worked in collusion to carry out armed intervention in a vain attempt to smother the Soviet regime in the cradle. The imperialist conspiracy failed due to the

heroic resistance put up by the proletariat and revolutionary people of Russia under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin. However, the imperialists were unwilling to see the turning of a country into a socialist society, and they worked out another scheme. At the time, the reactionary governments of Britain, France and other countries devised all ways and means to build up German militarism, and urged it to direct the spearhead of aggression against the socialist Soviet Union.

This attempt had budded at the Locarno Conference in October 1925. This conference adopted the Locarno Pact which stipulated that Britain and Italy should guarantee the maintenance of the present German-French and German-Belgian boundaries and assume the obligation to aid the countries under invasion. In other words, if Germany invaded France and Belgium, it would run into the joint counter-offensive of Britain, Italy, France and Belgium. However, this conference did not "guarantee" the boundaries of Poland and Czechoslovakia. The intention of the reactionary governments of imperialism was most evident. This meant to say that Germany would not be permitted to expand westward, but if it carried out aggression against the east, it would not be interfered with. They energetically strived to guide German militarism eastward. After Hitler came to power, they continued to carry out this policy, and attempted to make use of Hitler's sword to "repress" and even "wipe out communism."

Hitler was well aware of this design of the British, French and other governments. This frenzied fascist chieftain was actually most hostile to the socialist Soviet Union. Before he came to power, he clamored that the socialist "Soviet Union" "must be deleted from the namelist of European countries." But he also knew that it was by no means easy to invade with success the ever developing Soviet Union with ever growing might. Therefore, he first directed the spearhead of aggression against Central Europe and West Europe. He was of the view that "only when he is safe on the west front could he oppose Russia." He therefore adapted his scheme to that of the opponent. He "made a noise in the east but attacked in the west," energetically created anti-communist public opinion, and styled himself as the leader of anti-communist alliance. Meanwhile, he also adopted some anti-communist actions. In less than one month after he came to power, he fabricated the "parliament arson case" at home and put the blame on the German Communist Party. In November 1936, he also signed with Japan the "anti-communist alliance treaty" to show his anti-communist determination.

Actually, Hitler made use of his anti-communist clamors to cover up his expansionist ambition in the west. The object of his "making a noise in the east" was to "launch attack in the west." On the eve of his coming to power, he hand revealed the truth to his confederates. He said, "The economic influence of the Versailles system is so strong that I cannot contend for the upper had against it in the beginning. I must...make use of the Bolshevik phantom to repress the influence of the Versailles system, and make them believe that Germany is really the last bulwark for the prevention of the Red Scourge. This is the sole method for tiding over the urgent crisis, eradicating the Versailles system and rebuilding our armaments."

Although Chamberlain and Daladier were shrewd and crafty, they both fell into Hitler's trap on this question. They instigated Hitler to expand armaments in the hope that he would go to "wipe out communism," and they never expected that Hitler first wanted to wipe out the instigators themselves. The cold reality ran diametrically opposite to the wish of Chamberlain and his ilk. Chamberlain, Daladier and their ilk vigorously carried out fraudulent deals to benefit themselves at the expense of others, but in the end, they merely "lifted a rock only to drop it on their feet" and brought endless sufferings to Britain and France.

After capturing the greater part of territories in West Eruope, Hitler thought that he had become full-fledged, and turned his head on June 22, 1941, to unleash the war of aggression against the Soviet Union. But Hitler was digging his own grave in this invasion. As was pointed out by Chairman Mao, "Hitler encountered a Soviet strategy that proved to be fatal to him. The Soviet Union adopted the policy of luring the enemy deep into its territory first before offering staunch resistance." Following this, the Soviet Red Army launched continuous and incessant counter-attacks. It finally drove the Nazi troops out of the country and pursued them to their old nest, thus becoming the main force in resisting and wiping out German fascism in the Second World War. The other countries participating in the anti-fascist war, and the armymen and people in the countries occupied by Hitler also rose in droves to carry out heroic struggle. Hitler, the fascist bandit who ran wild for a time, finally met with thorough defeat and ended his criminal life by committing suicide.

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Marx pointed out, "There are often amazing similarities in history." Brezhnev of today is amazingly similar to Hitler thirty or forty years ago. Brezhnev, chieftain of Soviet social-imperialism, is following the footsteps of Hitler, chieftain of German Nazi, and is also dreaming of conquering the world by means of armaments expansion. Hasn't the Brezhnev clique also loudly sung the tune of "disarmament" and put forward all kinds of "disarmament" proposals like Hitler in those years? But the higher their pitch is, the bigger is also the scale of armaments expansion. Doesn't Brezhnev chant peace like Hitler in those years? But the louder he chants peace, the more ferocious is his interference with and aggression against other people. Doesn't Brezhnev practice "making a noise in the east while attacking in the west" like Hitler in those years? But while he clamors for "safeguarding peace and security on the European continent, he also constantly intensifies his military deployment in Europe.

At present, the factors of revolution and war are evidently increasing in the world, and Soviet social-imperialism is right now the most dangerous source of war. The people of all countries should heighten their vigilance and make proper preparations against wars of aggression. If Brezhnev dares to unleash a new world war, he is bound to meet with thorough defeat like Hitler.

* * *

OPEN-DOOR EDUCATION

The More Open-Door Education Is Adhered to, the Clearer the Orientation

- an investigation of open-door education at Shenyang Municipal No. 32 Middle School

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 7, 1975)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, in compliance with Chairman Mao's important instruction that "education must be revolutionized," the Shenyang Municipal No. 32 Middle School has wholeheartedly relied on the working class to persist in open-door education and the transformation of the old educational system, teaching contents and teaching methods. After several years of practice, the teachers and students have further come to realize that open-door education is a fruit of victory through changing the state of "departure from three things" in the old school and developing the revolution in education, and is an important avenue to the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

I

Should a school be run on an open-door or a closed-door basis? The No. 32 Middle School underwent a heated struggle. In 1972, when this school was advancing in triumph in open-door education, some diehards with bourgeois prejudices claimed that open-door education "is unseemly in that people come and go at will, and has lowered the quality of teaching." In the face of this situation, the school Party branch organized the teachers and students of the whole school to study expositions by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on revolution in education, criticize in depth the revisionist line in education and sum up the experience and fruitful results in open-door education since the great cultural revolution, thus giving everyone a clearer understanding of open-door education. The teachers and students said, "We must firmly and unswervingly follow the orientation of open-door education and keep on fighting against the revisionist line in education, and will never retrace our steps."

Owing to the continuous criticism of the revisionist line in education, the teachers and students of the No. 32 Middle School in the past several years showed greater and greater drive in conducting open-door education with ever bigger strides. At present, the school has established "linkup" ties with five factories and eight production teams. Meanwhile, the school has also run farms, and on their own reclaimed land, the teachers and students plant farm crops and over 20 varieties of vegetables. Comparative tests on over 50 kinds of crops are in progress and there have also been set up hothouses, experimental seed plots and animal farms.

To enable open-door education to make healthy progress, the school made overall planning and unified arrangements for, and exercise stronger leadership over, the activities for the students of various grades to learn industrial work and farming. Apart from classroom teaching, the sixth

grade went in separate groups over different periods to the school-run animal farms to take up labor. The 7th grade went by turns to the school-run factories to learn industrial work and to combine the practice of learning indsutrial work with the proper study of the relevant lessons. The 8th grade headed for the school-run farms and to linkup production teams to learn farming and combine labor in the course of learning farming with the teaching and study of manure, insecticides, forest fruits, barefoot-doctors, etc. The 9th grade devoted the whole year to specialized courses, half of it to learning industrial work by heading for the Shenyang Tractor Plant to attend farm machine lessons, and half of it to learning farming by heading for the linkup production teams and school-run farms to attend class in farming technique. During the period of attending specialized courses, they persisted in devoting half a day to practice and half a day to study.

Looking back over the practice of struggle in open-door education in the past few years, the teachers and students of the No. 32 School have profoundly realized that in order to persist in open-door education, it is necessary to persist in criticizing the revisionist line in education.

II

In open-door education, the Party branch of the No. 32 Middle School puts the transformation of the students' thinking above all else. They hold that in order to implement the policy of making education serve proletarian politics and of combining it with productive labor, it is necessary to keep a tight grip on the transformation of students' thinking and train the students into socialist-minded and cultured laborers and reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Open-door education has precisely created conditions for the realization of this goal.

In open-door education, the No. 32 Middle School at all times guarded against the influence of the revisionist line in education and persisted in revolutionary mass criticism. The Party branch of the school perceived that every time a group of students first arrived at a factory to learn industrial work, there invariably would appear various fallacies, such as "technique above all else" which is a variation on "intellectual culture above all else" to corrupt and poison the students. For instance, some people said, "To head for a factory to pick up a skill will stand us in good stead everywhere in future." For the sake of wiping out the influence of the revisionist line in education, the school Party branch organized in time the students to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on education and criticize revisionism. Everyone is thus made to see clearly that "technique above all else," like "intellectual culture above all else," actually means bourgeois politics above all else and is revisionist stuff that must be penetratingly and thoroughly criticized.

The No. 32 Middle School pays great attention to relying on the worker-peasant masses to do a good job in transforming the students' thinking. In a planned way, they organize the teachers and students to get involved in mass production in factories to acquire the noble qualities and advanced ideas of the working class. They also invite retired old workers to serve as teachers in school-run factories to give the students

ideological education and technical guidance. At the bases to learn farming, they organize students to take the poor and lower-middle peasants as teachers and to learn from them. The students have universally raised their socialist consciousness and raised their ability to resist corruption by the bourgeoisie. Meanwhile, they have also raised their consciousness in assiduously studying socialist cultural lessons for the revolution.

III

How to closely link up the big and small classrooms and guide the students to link theory with practice in properly learning cultural and scientific knowledge is an important aspect in making a success of open-door education. In this respect, the No. 32 Middle School has gone through a process of gradual improvement from lack of experience to the creation of experience.

They hold that to confine students to rigid study indoors with basically no contact with the reality of class struggle and struggle for production is a feudalist, bourgeois and revisionist convention of schooling that must be criticized. In open-door education, for the sake of developing the students morally, intellectually and physically, they stirve to put above all else the transformation of the students' thinking under the principle of putting proletarian politics in command, and by linking production with theory, organize the students to properly acquire cultural and scientific knowledge and undergo proper physical training. Their experience is that to adhere to open-door education, it is necessary to thoroughly abolish the established set of bourgeois regulations in the field of teaching and firmly establish leadership of the proletariat in the field of teaching.

In light of the policy of making education serve proletarian politics and of combining it with productive labor and the needs of the three major revolutionary movements, the No. 32 Middle School has, in conjunction with learning industrial work and farming, simplified and reformed the curricular setup and teaching materials, and started such courses as political science, language, mathematics, agricultural chemistry, physics, foreign languages, military training, etc. Also organized are history and geography forums. Music and fine arts study classes are run. In the course of going to factories and the countryside, in conjunction with teaching, the teachers and students have compiled together with the workers, peasants and soldiers over ten kinds of supplementary teaching materials in agriculture, mathematics, physics, chemistry etc.

After several years of practice in open-door education, the students generally kept contacts with the workers and peasants and participated in the three major revoutionary movements. They learned industrial work as wel as farming, theory as well as culture, understood the principles and knew how to apply them. The great part of students in the whole school initially learned how to do general farm work. Over the past few years, over 500 students learne how to drive tractors, more than 1,500 students learned how to operate various machine tools, over 250 people acquired simple electrical engineering skills, over 200 learned carpentry, and more than 200 learned acupuncture and moxibustion. They thus initially grasped certain practical skills for serving

the three major revolutionary movements. The students' ability to analyze and solve problems was evidently raised, and in the school-run factories alone, they completed over 20 technical innovations.

Open-door education has brought about marked changes to the spiritual outlook of the teachers of the No.32 Middle School. Among the class teachers, half have learned to till land and operate tractors and machine tools. The teachers realize that through open-door education, they can keep in touch with the worker-peasant masses and realities, more properly transform their world outlook, acquire knowledge and skills need by the three major revolutionary movements, raise their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and become people's teachers welcomed by the worker-peasant masses.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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LANGUAGE REFORM

Popularization of Learning To Read with Phonetic Alphabet Must Also Take Class Struggle As the Key Link

by

The CCP Committee of the Yenyai Commune, Iyüan County, Shantung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 5, 1975)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's three important instructions on the study of theory to combat and guard against revisionism, on stability and unity, and on boosting the national economy, we studied afresh the brilliant "Introductory Note" written by Chairman Mao in 1955 on the experience of the CYL branch of the Kaochia Liukou Village in Chünan county in starting a study class in workpoint recording, and further strengthened leadership over work in spare-time education. After the wheat harvest this year, the vigorous popularization of the method of learning to read with phonetic alphabet by political evening schools throughout the commune played a great role in giving impetus to and scoring definite results in the promotion of literacy.

Raise Cognition and Strengthen Leadership

Chairman Mao in the "Introductory Note" pointed out: "Lenin said, 'A nation of illiterates cannot build communism.' Although there are many illiterates in our country today, we cannot wait until illiteracy is eliminated before commencing to build socialism. This has created an acute contradiction." He also pointed out, "This is a serious problem which must be solved in the course of bringing cooperation to agriculture." On the basis of seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we studied again Chairman Mao's "Introductory Note" and carried out a serious discussion in connection with the actual conditions of this commune. In the course of formulating a long-term plan, we calculate that by 1980 when agricultural mechanization would be basically realized in the whole commune, we would need more than 2,600 electrical engineering as well as agricultural and forestry technicians. Simply relying on full-time schools to bring up such trained personnel could never satisfy the demand, and we must at the same time energetically develop spare-time education. Therefore the proper grasping of spare-time education is a major matter bearing on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and is an urgent need for learning from Tachai in agriculture.

On the basis of improved cognition, we put spare-time education on the agenda as an important item. The Party secretary personally took command and deputy secretaries were put in concrete charge to make timely arrangements for and to inspect, study and sum up spare-time educational work. The commune and production brigades all set up a leadership group in charge of spare-time education.

For the sake of extensively mobilizing the masses, we called a commune-wide mobilization meeting to discuss at length the importance of developing spare-time education, and printed Chairman Mao's brilliant "Introductory Note" for distribution to each household. At the same time, we vigorously grasped ideological and political work for the basic-level cadres and the masses. Upon discovering that some of the production brigade leaders were afraid that spare-time education might interfere with agricultural production, we at once called a meeting of production brigade leaders and organized them to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as Chairman Mao's brilliant "Introductory Note," to recall the sufferings caused by the lack of culture in the old society and to display the difficulties arising from the absence of culture in the three great revolutionary movements, thus enabling everybody to understand clearly the dialectical relationship between the superstructure and the economic base and between study and production, and raising their consciousness in properly running spare-time education.

In light of the fact that the cultural standard of some young women was rather low and that they had no enthusiasm for study, we mobilized the women's representative organizations of various production brigades to organize the broad masses of women to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching that "times have changed, and today men and women are equal; whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." We vigorously criticize such reactionary fallacies as "men are superior and women are inferior" and "women are useless" advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius, thus arousing their enthusiasm for study. As a result, all of them went to school. The 45 production brigades of the commune set up 119 assault literacy classes for young people.

Facts tell us that the development of spare-time education and the popularization of learning to read with phonetic alphabet must also take class struggle as the key link.

Adopt the Method of Learning To Read with Phonetic Alphabet To Speed Up the Tempor of Learning To Read

After the masses were mobilized, how could they learn to read faster? The Party committee of the commune called in succession two forums for the cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary teachers, studied seriously the advanced experience of the Kaochia Liukou Village, summed up the past work experience of the place, and adopted the method of Wanjung county in Shansi Province in learning to read with phonetic alphabet. Through practice, the following set of methods has been initially developed:

(1) To concentrate one's time on the study of phoneticization. Chinese phoneticization is an effective tool for learning to read. However, how could Chinese phoneticization be properly mastered within a short time? We first used the Yenyai production brigade as a test ground. At the beginning, some students of this production brigade had some misunderstanding. Some said, "Phoneticization is complicated and not easy to learn." Some held that "water at a distance cannot quench a pressing thirst." In light of these problems, the Party branch of the production brigade organized the students to study Chairman Mao's teaching that "written language must be

reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world," and the "instructions on the popularization of learning to read with phonetic alphabet" of the CCP Central Committee, thus raising their consciousness in studying phoneticization properly for the revolution.

Student Che Chi-o originally used to dread the difficulty, but after her understanding was raised, she not only studied diligently in the evening school, but also often studied late into the night back home. She brought the phoneticization textbook with her when she went to work in day time and made use of every available moment to study diligently. Chao Chia-te, a teacher in a primary school run by the people, adjusted and abridged the primary school phoneticization textbook, rearranged the contents of the four sections of consonants, vowels, reading as a whole and phoneticization. In the course of teaching consonants and vowels, he memorized the shape of the letters (for example, "q" is like a flag and read as "qi"), and noted the shape of the mouth (for example, the shape of the lips is round for "o" and flat for "e"). For difficult points in phoneticization, he wrote some simple rhymes which could be rapidly learned and firmly memorized by the students, thus quickly capturing the citadel of phoneticization. We held an on-the-spot meeting at Yenyai production brigade to popularize their experience in completing in general the task of teaching phoneticization in 30 to 40 hours.

(2) To learn Chinese characters by means of homonym classification. After the students have mastered Chinese phoneticization, they are allowed to use phoneticization to learn Chinese characters. Learning the characters is carried out in three steps: (i) With phoneticization setting the pace, homonym classification is made use of to enable a single syllable to bring out a number of characters and to join them into phrases for explanation. (ii) A major house-moving is made of the 1,560 Chinese characters learned to concentrate on the practice of sentence making with the object of acquiring the ability to write and speak. (iii) The teachers together with the students use simple phrases, complex phrases and proverbs to make sentences of political significance or frequently used in daily life. At the same time, the surnames and the names of villages, implements, fruit trees and timber trees, vegetables and crops are compiled into simple rhymes to be read and written again and again to achieve consolidation.

(3) To give timely guidance in learning, writing and reading. After the students have laid hold of a large number of characters, phrases, proverbs and short sentences, thus laying down a foundation for writing and reading, they are guided to practice the writing and reading of the Chinese characters already learned. First, ideological work is properly conducted to abolish the mystery of writing, so that the students could learn to write and read as they speak and write down what is said. Before commencing with writing, they first practice copying and transcribing, and later, under the guidance of their teachers, they follow the principle of writing about what they are doing, and adopt the methods of writing down what the teacher says, writing down what everybody says, and writing down what they say themselves to practice writing and reading from the simple to the complex.

For the sake of boosting morale, many production brigades carried the poems, songs and short articles written by the students on poetry contest platforms and in blackboard bulletins, and even sent some of them to the commune for broadcasting. After about 60 hours of practice in writing and reading, the students generally could write short articles, poems and songs containing two or three hundred words. Chiang Tung-chü, a student of the Hohsi production brigade, was fond of singing revolutionary model plays in the past, but she could only sing the words and was not able to write them out. By means of practice in writing and reading, she wrote down 20 of the arias and also led the women to follow the example of the heroic characters in the revolutionary model plays in playing an active part in collective productive labor and revolutionary mass criticism.

(4) Read extensively for consolidation. After the students have mastered 1,500 commonly used Chinese characters and gone through a period of practice in writing and reading, we adopt the method of linking curricular study with extra-curricular study and private study with guidance to enable them to read large numbers of revolutionary books. We begin by adding phonetic signs to the difficult characters in Chairman Mao's important instructions on the question of theory and some quotations from Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that the students could carry out private study. At the same time, the students are also allowed to read newspapers, serial pictures and pamphlets on political science, history and natural science. Apart from collective study, the students are also encouraged to keep diary, jot down ideas obtained in study and hold recitation and reading meetings, book appraisal meetings, story-telling meetings and poetry contests.

In the past, some commune members of the Shihchingho production brigade might have read or heard about the Water Margin but had no clear understanding of this capitulationist Sung Chiang. The evening school therefore organized the students to study Chairman Mao's instruction on the criticism of Water Margin and read articles criticizing the Water Margin in newspapers and magazines. The students made use of Chinese characters plus phonetic signs to write many critical articles, thus raising their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and at the same time also further arousing their enthusiasm for studying culture assiduously.

Learning To Read with Phonetic Alphabet Produces Results

After a period of teaching literacy, we opportunely assigned the students to classes and groups according to their present standards and organized them to study seriously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and learn agro-scientific technique, thus enabling great changes to take place in the spiritual features of the broad masses of commune members and benefiting the development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Among these students, some served as newspaper readers, story-tellers, propagandists and workpoint recorders in production teams, and quite a number of them also actively took part in activities to conduct scientific experiments in agriculture and forestry.

The students of the Chengchiach'ang production brigade evening school set up with the support of the Party branch an exhibition hall, a library and a poetry contest platform and a propaganda column, organized a literary and art propaganda team, and developed activities in reading revolutionary books, staging revolutionary plays, telling revolutionary stories, writing poems and holding poetry contests, thus taking another step to occupy the ideological and cultural battlefront in the countryside. After studying Lenin's article "A Great Beginning" the awareness of the students of the Yenyai production brigade was in general raised and their work zeal was very strong. They developed communist obligatory labor by rushing to move sand, repair roads, drill wells, transport timber and ferment green fertilizer When the students of the Shihchingho production brigade vigorously fought a great battle to make agriculture stand on its own feet this autumn by extending the wheat acreage to 90 mow, they actively set the pace, battled night and night, and fulfilled half a month ahead of the previous year their task at a high speed and quality.

After the National Conference To Learn from Tachai in Agriculture, with political evening schools as battlegrounds and the students of the evening schools as the backbone, the various production brigades organized the commune members to study seriously the documents of the conference and the basic experience of Tachai, and vigorously criticize revisionism and capitalism, the world outlook of lazybones and cowards, and the erroneous ideas of arrogance and complacency and following the beaten track. On the basis of studying the documents, the various production brigades also organized the commune members to expose contradictions, look for gaps, draw up plans, and discuss measures, thus quickly whipping up a new surging tide to learn from Tachai in the whole commune.

* * *

MOURNING OF CHOU EN-LAI

Chinese Press Continues Mourning Over Comrade Chou En-lai's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

the "people's daily" and other peking newspapers today frontpage the report that chinese party and state leaders and representatives of the people in the capital, with extreme grief, paid their last respects to the remains of comrade chou en-lai.

a photograph showing representatives of the people on the occasion is carried on the same page.

the masses who attended expressed their firm determination to turn grief into strength, learn from comrade chou en-lai's proletarian revolutionary spirit and his noble revolutionary qualities and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, unite as one, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, do still better in fulfilling the tasks set forth by the party and strive for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction and for the triumph of communism.

the front pages of all peking newspapers carried a black-bordered streamer, reading: "eternal glory to comrade chou en-lai, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and outstanding communist fighter excl."

under the black-bordered banner streamer "mourn with deepest grief the death of comrade chou en-lai", all the papers devote three to four whole pages to the messages of condolence from party and state leaders and governments of foreign countries.

Chinese Press Continues to Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

under the black-bordered streamer "mourn with deepest grief the death of comrade chou en-lai", the "people's daily" and all other newspapers in the chinese capital today devote the frontpage and two other pages to messages of condolences and statements from party and state leaders, heads of government and political parties and governments of various countries, and reports on foreign personages calling at chinese embassies abroad to extend their condolences.

all peking papers print in the upper right corner of the frontpage a boxed quotation from chairman mao which reads: "serve the people of china and the world".

KIANGSI COMMUNIST LABOR UNIVERSITY

Well-Run Branch of Kiangsi Communist Labor Academy

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Jan. 13, 1976)

run on a part-work, part study system in accordance with chairman mao's teachings, the nancheng branch of the kiangsi communist labour academy has trained a large number of workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

in his letter of 30 july, 1961, chairman mao fully approved of the policy guiding the management of the kiangsi communist labour academy.

all graduates from the nancheng branch are working at rural grassroots to directly serve the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture, and many of them have made remarkable contributions. many have been cited as labour heroes and outstanding workers and a number of them elected to leading bodies at various levels. all this has helped the nancheng county party committee understand the significance of running the school well. to further strengthen leadership over it, the county party committee formed a special group made up of members of agricultural, forestry and commercial departments led by the party committee secretary to guide the school. the group members often visit the school to make reports and give lectures. moreover, the county party committee publicizes

chairman mao's "july 30 directive" at meetings of various kinds, explaining the advantages of the communist labour academy and encouraging various trades to direct their attention to the education revolution as it is carried out in the academy.

while taking part in farming, forestry and animal husbandry, the teachers and students engage in theoretical study in the related subjects. they have established teaching bases for agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry and introduced a new system to combine teaching, production and scientific research. through hard work in three winter-spring periods, more than 300 teachers and students improved 20 hectares of low-yield land, getting nine tons of grain per hectare in 1975, and reclaimed over 20 hectares of wasteland, which were later sown to oil-bearing crops. they also grew 5,000 orange trees, built a tree nursery, managed 10 hectares of tea plantation, looked after 4,000 chestnut trees and 300 tea oil trees, raised 200 pigs and ran a small farm machinery plant.

engaging in production and study in these bases, the students have tempered themselves and created new wealth. the academy has achieved self sufficiency in grain, oil, meat, vegetable and raised all its own running budget for three years in succession.

the nancheng branch of the academy has carried out the system of open-door education, and directs its teaching to the service of the movement to learn from tachai. on the second day following his return from the national learn-from-tachai conference in peking last october, the county party secretary reported to the school the essence of the conference and explained the plan which had been mapped out by the county party committee, setting out new tasks for the school. teachers and students mobilized themselves to do their utmost in the movement. students of the farm machinery speciality went to the communes in the mountainous areas to investigate conditions there and help the peasants repair farm machines and tools. they started farm machinery repair centres, offering instant service at the call of rural communes and production brigades and teams.

MINORITY NATIONALITY WOMEN CADRES

Minority Nationality Women Cadres in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jan. 12, 1976)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region now has more than 20,000 women cadres of various nationalities, accounting for over 26 percent of the region's total. this marks the continuing emancipation of women of all nationalities in sinkiang under the party's policies toward nationalities.

the working women of minority nationalities in sinkiang lived in misery before liberation. they were cruelly persecuted by the reactionary political authority and dominated by the clan, religious and masculine authorities. they were deprived of all political rights, and were regarded as fit only to toil in the kitchen and care for children. women were sold as chattels sometimes.

the working women of all nationalities in sinkiang were liberated and like the men became masters of the country after the founding of new china. the chinese communist party policy recognizes national equality and equal rights for both sexes. the working women of all nationalities, comprising half the population, have equal rights with men in political, economic and cultural life and in the family. today women of all nationalities work in industrial, agricultural, scientific research, cultural, educational, medical, financial and trade organizations of the autonomous region and in people's liberation army units. 80 percent of the workers in the textile, printing and other light industrial units are women.

of the workers in the 250 neighbourhood factories set up in urumchi during the great proletarian cultural revolution, more than 50 percent are multi-national working women. women commune members take part in farmland capital construction and other work and in scientific research. in quite a number of counties, communes and production brigades, well over 70 percent of the agro-technicians are women.

the communist party of china and the people's government attach great importance to training women cadres of minority nationalities. party organizations at various levels encourage women cadres to temper themselves in struggle, organize study classes in the marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works for them and made arrangements for them to study at institutions of higher learning in the autonomous region and the hinterland. many minority women now work as leading cadres in party and government organizations from the autonomous region down to the prefectural, county and city levels. more are serving as secretaries or deputy secretaries of commune party committees and production brigade party branches. four

women representatives in the region attended the tenth national congress of the communist party of china and 12 the fourth national people's congress.

ahyimuhan, daughter of a poor peasant of uighur nationality, deputy secretary of the shule county party committee and chairman of the county revolutionary committee, is an outstanding representative of minority women cadres in sinkiang. she began to take part in revolutionary work in 1950 and was admitted into the party in 1955. the party sent her to study on five occasions at cadre schools run by the prefecture, the autonomous region and the central authority. over the past two decades and more, she has deepened her study of the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao. taking a firm class stand, she has resolutely implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line and conscientiously carried out the tasks set by the party.

twentyfive-year-old maolipai of kazakh nationality, now deputy secretary of the communist youth league committee of the autonomous region, has matured politically in the great proletarian cultural revolution. following chairman mao's teachings, she has plunged into the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and constantly improved her ability to make revolution.

the people's commune in nileke county to which she belonged is a leading breeding centre for sinkiang fine-wool sheep -- a new strain in china. in the last few years, she took the lead in participating in collective manual labour and joined the multi-national herdsmen in carrying out the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture. her fellow herdsmen affectionately call her "a red flower on the grasslands".

the party organizations at various levels in sinkiang pay attention to training women cadres of the smallest national minorities as well. for example, there are 20,000 tajik people in sinkiang. after liberation the party and people's government helped the tajik people train many women cadres and technical personnel. women cadres of tajik nationality are now found in leading posts in all the rural communes and their sub-divisions in the tash kurghan tajik autonomous county where the tajik people live in compact communities.

SCHOOL-RUN FACTORIES

Peking Schools Run Factories

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

five hundred middle schools in peking have set up their own factories.

these help educate students with proletarian ideology, combine education with production labour, theory with practice, and serve to improve their teaching, apart from their contributions to state construction.

party organizations in peking take the setting up of school factories as an effective measure to implement party's policy on education. industrial departments provide these school-run workshops with material and send experienced workers to guide the work. veteran workers often give ideological education and teach the students work skills. school party branches put one of their members in charge of the work.

students invite veteran workers to give them class education by recalling their suffering in the old society and contrast this with their happy life in the new. they are also given education in the party's basic line, on the goal of revolution and on serving the people wholeheartedly. they learn the history of how the school started its factory self-reliantly so as to carry on the revolutionary tradition of hard work.

through learning industrial skills and work discipline in these workshops, students have raised their ability to analyse and solve problems. there are courses which students find difficulty in understanding in the classroom, but are able to grasp better and faster in their workshops.

more than 1,000 young workers have been sent to middle schools since 1971 to help the students in class and become new-type instructors after several years' experience.

teachers also do physical labour and study alongside the students in the workshops in rotation so as to promote the transformation of their world outlook and strengthen their links with the students as well as improve their teaching.

peking's school-run factories have now made use of odds and ends of big plants to produce more than 300 varieties of products, including machinery, hardware and motorcar parts.

school-run workshops in pingku county on the outskirts have repaired 700 walking tractors and 1,300 motors for communes and brigades in the last few years. the no. 1 and no. 2 middle schools of the niulanshan commune in shunyi county helped train more than 100 technicians for the commune while repairing farm tools for it.

FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

New Upsurge in Farmland Capital Construction on Peking Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

all rural counties and districts of peking have pitched into a new upsurge in farmland capital construction. the number of people taking part in the work, totalling over 650,000 including leading cadres, is 33 percent bigger this winter than any previous winter and the date of starting was one month earlier.

the amount of earthwork and stonework moved in the area around peking proper in the past five years came to more than 600 million cubic metres, nearly three times the total moved in the ten years preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966. this included levelling 86,000 hectares of land, improving 93,000 hectares of low-lying fields and sinking 18,000 new pump wells. an all-round good harvest was obtained last year following successive good years despite an extremely serious drought.

not resting on their achievements, cadres and commune members this year are laying stress on improving soil and taming rivers so as to cope adequately with future dry spells. in the last two months, they have levelled 12,460 hectares of land, 1,460 hectares more than in the same 1975 period. they have also built 1,300 small reservoirs, ponds, water lifting stations and other small water conservancy projects. they have added over 240 big irrigation and drainage ditches and 1,100 pump wells and have dredged or opened up more than 800 rivers, canals and major drainage ditches. in a word, the work has been unparallel both in quantity and quality and also in scope and speed.

this new upsurge is taking place at a time when the spirit of the national learn-from-tachai conference held last autumn is spreading in the rural areas around peking. cadres and commune members have roundly criticized capitalist tendencies and are going all out to build socialism. they are reshaping rivers and hills through self-reliance and hard work.

cadres and commune members of huaijou and fangshan counties, braving piercing wind, are working on the hill slopes and in deep gullies. in shunyi county, the chienkan river has been straightened and made 30 metres wide and three metres deep. this has removed the threat of waterlogging from several thousand hectares of fields and a number of villages and is also turning some single cropping rice fields into double cropping rice and wheat fields, laying the foundation for a big rise in the

total grain output of the county. another 11 fairly big farmland improvement projects are now under construction in the county, using local funds and equipment.

all 22 people's communes in hilly huaijou county have mapped out their own plans for work in this winter-spring period. the county has a stretch of 667 hectares of wasteland and cadres and commune members of the four neighbouring communes have joined their efforts to change it by uprooting shrubs and anchoring shifting sand, levelling land and opening roads. they are working in biting wind and flying sand. they declared proudly: "we are determined to turn this wasteland into a granary in the tachai spirit."

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Progress in China's Science and Technology

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

a review of the effects of the great proletarian cultural revolution shows that it has propelled china's science and technology forward.

workers, peasants, soldiers, scientists and technicians have achieved good results in "open-door" research combined with productive labour, following the orientation indicated by chairman mao -- making scientific research serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers.

members of the blasting group of the institute of mechanics of the chinese academy of sciences have made advances in field observation, surveying and designing blasting projects for industry, communications, building construction and national defence since the start of the cultural revolution in 1966. in the last few years they have gone among the peasants and used blasting techniques to reshape the countryside, blasting hilltops to fill in gullies so as to improve farming conditions and raise output. they did this after criticizing the orientation of "raising the level" of scientific research behind closed doors under the influence of the revisionist line prior to the cultural revolution. divorced from practice, research work at that time brought few useful results.

chen nien-yi, member of the shanghai institute of metallurgy of the chinese academy of sciences, studied the theory of chemical bond for many years before the cultural revolution without result because theory was

divorced from practice. during the cultural revolution he went to the shanghai metallurgical plant and cooperated with its cadres and workers in applying the theory of chemical bond to separate nickel and chromium by the extraction method. making redoubled efforts, they worked out a brand-new technological process that solved the problem of making multiple use of the large quantities of slag in lead smelting.

scientists and technicians went to the factories and rural areas to link their research with production to aid socialist economy. the success of rice and wheat monoploid breeding flowed from production needs. research is combined with production and professionals take part in mass scientific experiments. this speeding up of scientific advances shows the superiority of china's socialist system. this led to successful experiments being made rapidly in this new technique in the world with china applying it first to production.

the research institutes under the chinese academy of sciences in the past few years have completed over 1,000 fairly important items of scientific research, quite a number of which fill in gaps in china's science and technology or are up to advanced world standards. a great majority were done jointly by scientists, workers, peasants, soldiers and cadres.

scientific personnel working with oil workers in the taching oilfield have obtained several hundred results in joint scientific research and improved techniques and working processes for extracting oil. this developed a contingent of workers who are both skilled in production and activists in scientific research.

peasants in the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, make new achievements in scientific farming every year. they have had excellent harvests on poor loess hills for years.

a four-level network for scientific experiments has been organized in huajung county, hunan province, with an institute of agricultural scientific research at the county level, a station in every commune, a team in every production brigade and a group in every production team. they are manned by local cadres, commune members, school graduates and agro-scientists and technicians. the head of one such team, yin ching-chih, delved into science books although he had only a few years of schooling. in the last few years his team has introduced more than a hundred rice varieties, using them as parent plants for hybridization, and produced five new promising varieties.

old peasant li chen-sheng of korean nationality in hailung county, kirin province, experimented on the challenging problem of distant hybridization of maize and rice. the result was a high-yielding rice variety

with big ears and grains which absorbs the strong points of maize. this has promoted the theoretical study of genetics.

china has over 5,000 earthquake prediction and forecasting stations and 45,000 observation posts involving one hundred thousand people. they cooperate with professionals in keeping close watch over the movement of the earth's crust day and night and studying the incidence of earthquakes. they do their best to give accurate predictions so that precautionary measures can be taken to reduce losses.

china's mass technical innovations and scientific experiments are developing on an ever larger scale. the exchange of technical information and experience in industry has spread to shanghai, harbin, peking, tientsin and 100 other cities. workers set up scientific and technical experience exchange centres according to trades. they pool their ideas on difficult problems, make innovations and popularize new techniques.

agricultural experimental groups cover the countryside. china's farmland under the principal crops of rice, wheat, maize and cotton is in the main sown to improved varieties and seed renewal is constantly made. the method of biological control, using microorganisms and insects that are the natural enemies of harmful insects, has been adopted in different places. many crop diseases and insects have been brought under control. important changes in the cropping system and cultivation techniques have been made. the system of three crops a year has been widely adopted in the south and intercropping carried out in the north where many communes and their sub-divisions bring in two or three harvests a year. the cold chinghai-tibet plateau gets high yield of winter and spring wheat over large areas.

electronics, semi-conductors, fluidic control, silicon control rectifiers, lasers, infra rays, isotopes, rare earth elements and other new techniques and materials are used on an increasingly wide scale in industry and agriculture.

from march to may last year chinese scientists climbed mountains 6,000 to 7,000 metres above sea level in the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) area with the chinese mountaineering expedition. for the first time, they collected an abundance of first hand information on various branches of science, including survey-cartography, geology, altitude physiology and atmospheric physics in the qomolangma feng area at this high altitude.

the man-made satellite china had launched in november 1975 was recovered.

china has made a total synthesis of a biologically active protein -- crystalline bovine insulin -- and

succeeded in determining pig insulin crystal structure. synthetic rubber has been made. new progress in research on basic branches of science including geo-mechanics, molecular biology and theoretical mathematics shows that china's science and technology is advancing towards new levels.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian President Mourns Death of Premier
Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

houari boumediene, president of the council of revolution of the democratic people's republic of algeria and prime minister of the government, extended deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai in a message sent on january 9 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the p.r.c. the message reads:

i was much afflicted at the death of his excellency chou en-lai, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference. on behalf of the algerian council of revolution, the national liberation front, the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria, the algerian people and in my own name, i extend deepest condolences to you, the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the chinese people. sharing extreme grief with the chinese people and inclining with respect before this outstanding man who marked the history of his times with great brilliancy, we pay homage to our friend and comrade-in-arms who spared no effort to support the algerian revolution. as a pioneer of the glorious chinese revolution, chou en-lai was one of the most illustrious figures of the great new china which he created together with you. in spite of a long illness, he never stopped assuming his high responsibilities with courage, belief and will which characterized him. with the same determination and generosity, he exploited his genius in the service of the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the third world in which he manifested their profound aspirations for independence, justice and progress. as he devoted his whole life to the struggle for the establishment of a new world, this great man will continue to live in the memory of his people and the peoples of the world and will be an example of revolutionary will and self-sacrifice for future generations. in renewing our sincere and deep sympathy to you and the bereaved family, i wish to give you the assurances of my highest consideration.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Communist Vanguard of Argentina Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

the central committee of the communist vanguard of argentina sent a message on january 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep grief over the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

the death of comrade chou en-lai is a gigantic loss over which the argentine communists and patriots are deeply grieved.

Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party Sends Condolences on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

the central committee of the argentine revolutionary communist party, sent a message on january 10 to chairman mao tsetung extending profound condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we express profound condolences on the death of dear comrade chou en-lai, which is an enormous loss of all communists and revolutionaries in the world.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Acting Governor-General Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

roden cutler, acting governor-general of australia, sent a message on january 9 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it was with great regret that i learned today of the loss on 8 january of premier chou en-lai. not only has china lost one of its greatest national leaders but the world has lost one of the most distinguished and respected statesmen of our times. on behalf of the australian government and people, i offer sincere condolences to his widow and to the government and people of china.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

alfred jocha, chairman of the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninists), has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninists) is together with you in deep mourning for comrade chou en-lai, an outstanding proletarian internationalist and a revolutionary fighter against imperialism, revisionism and for the cause of communism.

Austrian Chancellor Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

austrian chancellor bruno kreisky sent a message yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learnt with deep grief of the death of his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the austrian government and in my own name, please accept my sincere sympathy on the heavy loss suffered by the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND BENIN

President of Benin Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

lieutenant-colonel mathieu kerekou, president of the people's republic of benin, head of state, head of the revolutionary military government and president of the central committee of the party of popular revolution of benin, expressed deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai in a message on january 10 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

we have learned with shock and great sorrow of the death of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council he was an intrepid fighter for freedom and for the building of a more just human society free from all forms of enslavement and exploitation. the whole of his life was a brilliant example for all those who fight in the world to regain their independence and build a new society. owing to his well-known tenacity and total self-sacrifice, comrade chou en-lai was consistently and firmly loyal to the political line of the chinese communist party. the benin people who are resolved to embark on the road of socialist revolution to affirm their dignity and personality will always remember this legendary figure and the example of great intelligence and profound coolness all through his life. on behalf of the central committee of the party of popular revolution, the national council of revolution, the revolutionary military government of benin and the benin people who are engaged in the revolutionary movement of national liberation, i extend our deepest condolences to you and, through you, to the communist party and people of china as well as to the bereaved family.

CHINA AND BHUTAN

King of Bhutan Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

jigme singye wangchuck, king of bhutan, has sent separate messages to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, to extend the deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the text of the messages reads:

on behalf of my government and people, and on my own behalf, i would like to offer our deepest condolence to your excellency, and to the government and people of china, on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. he was a truly outstanding leader and statesman and his demise is not only a great loss to the chinese nation but to the entire international community.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Communist League (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

the central committee of the communist league (marxist-leninist) of canada sent a message on january 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we learned with deep sadness of the death of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the people's republic of china. his death is a great loss to the chinese people and all the people of the world. comrade chou en-lai devoted his whole life to the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people. following the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung, he always persisted firmly in the struggle for implementing the principles of marxism-leninism. his participation in the long march and the great proletarian cultural revolution and his unswerving

struggle against morden revisionism are examples of his immense contribution to the chinese revolution. undoubtedly the chinese people will, inspired by comrade chou en-lai's example, strengthen their unity around the central committee of the communist party of china and win still greater victories in the struggle for building socialism and communism. on this occasion, the communist league (marxist-leninist) of canada, joins with the marxist-leninist parties and organizations of various countries, and with the canadian people and all the people of the world, in expressing the deepest condolences to the communist party of china, the chinese people and to the family of comrade chou en-lai.

CHINA AND CAPE VERDE

Cape Verdian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

aristides pereira, president of the republic of cape verde islands, sent a message on january 10 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the deepest and sincerest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved over the great loss to the chinese people and the oppressed people of the whole world in the death of premier chou en-lai, a revolutionary who had always stood in the forefront of the struggle of the chinese people in building a socialist society and the struggle of the third world peoples against oppression and exploitation. allow me to extend to mr. chairman, in my own name and on behalf of the cape verde nation, our deepest and sincerest condolences.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cypriot President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

cypriot president archbishop makarios sent a message of condolence on january 10 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with deep regret that we have been informed of the death of your prime minister chou en-lai, this distinguished son of the people's republic of china and champion for the cause of world peace. please accept on behalf of the people of cyprus, my government and myself our heartfelt condolences for your great national bereavement.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

albert bernard bongo, president of the republic of gabon, sent a message on january 10 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

gabon is extremely grieved at the demise of mr. chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china. i, in my own name and on behalf of the gabonese government, the gabonese democratic party and all the gabonese people, extend our deepest condolences to the chinese government, the communist party of china and the friendly chinese people. during my visits to people's china, i had the privilege to meet this eminent statesman and had been deeply impressed by his keen intelligence and profound human understanding. . the people's republic of china has lost a heroic revolutionary fighter, close companion of chairman mao tsetung and a principal builder of modern china. on this occasion we share the grief of the chinese nation. this sad loss not only affects your country but also the whole mankind, for the deceased was one of the most illustrious great men.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Head of State Extends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

col. i.k. acheampong, head of state and chairman of the supreme military council of ghana, sent a message on january 10 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing heart-felt condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

1 have received with the deepest regret and sorrow the news of the passing away of prime minister chou en-lai, an outstanding statesman, a champion of third world causes and an indomitable fighter against colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism. we share with your excellency the personal loss of a dedicated disciple and colleague whose wise statesmanship and proven abilities have received world-wide acclaim. the world can never forget the singular contribution which, under your enlightened guidance, mr. chou en-lai has made to the cause of socialism, the struggle for freedom and the rise to eminence of the third world. he endeared himself to all who knew him by his shrewdness, charm, sense of humour and remarkable store of knowledge. these qualities were clearly evident in his work as a negotiator and supervisor of foreign policy. his passing away is not only a grievous loss to you and the people of china but to all the third world. the government and people of ghana join me in conveying to you and, through you, to the government and people of china heart-felt condolences on the irreparable loss of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau President Sends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

luis cabral, president of the council of state of the republic of guinea-bissau, sent a message on january 10 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the most sorrowful condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the chinese people have lost one of their finest sons in the death on january 8 of chou en-lai, member

of the central committee of the communist party of china,, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference. he spared no efforts or sacrifice throughout his whole life in the resolute defence of the interests of the chinese people. at this sorrowful moment, i, on behalf of the guinea-bissau people, the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde, the council of state, the council of commissioners of state, and in my own name, extend to comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people and the bereaved family our most sorrowful condolences and sympathy.

Guinea-Bissau Principal Commissioner Extends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

francisco mendes, principal commissioner of the council of commissioners of state of the republic of guinea-bissau, sent a message on january 10 to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

we have learned with deep sorrow of the death of great fighter comrade chou en-lai, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee, vice-chairman of the central committee, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference. he spared no sacrifice or effort throughout his life in the resolute defense of the interests of the great chinese people. at this sorrowful moment, i convey to you, in my own name and on behalf of all the guinea-bissau people, our deep sorrow for the loss of the great figure chou en-lai, an embodiment of lofty personality, which has saddened all the peoples of the third world.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iraqi President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

ahmed hassan al-bakr, president of the republic of iraq, sent on january 10 a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the sincerest feelings of condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

with feelings of deepest sorrow the sad news of the death of departed chou en-lai has made a profound sympathy in our soul. while i convey to you in the name of the people of iraq and its government and in my own name our sincerest feelings of condolences to the chinese people, its government and to the family of the departed for this great loss, i wish you good health and long life and the chinese friendly people abundance of advancement.

CHINA AND ITALY

General Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party of Italy (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

fosco dinucci, general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist), sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on january 10, expressing profound condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we share the sorrows incurred from the death of comrade chou en-lai with the fraternal, great and glorious communist party of china headed by chairman mao. comrade chou en-lai, loyal to the party and the people, fought all along for chairman mao's correct proletarian revolutionary line. we have lost a great revolutionary fighter and communist leader. we shall turn sorrows into strength. comrade chou en-lai will live forever among us in the victorious advance of china's socialism and in the struggles of the proletariat and peoples of all countries against imperialism, social-imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries and for the cause of the world revolution.

Italian Eastern Publishing House Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

edizioni oriente (the eastern publishing house of italy) sent a message on january 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

the message says, "we were deeply saddened and shocked by the decease of comrade chou en-lai." "the people of all countries will, together with the chinese people, always remember his excellent application of chairman mao's revolutionary line and his great contribution to the cause of independence, liberation and revolution." "we are convinced that new revolutionary successors will certainly make up for this great loss."

"Organization of Communists of Italy (M-L)", "Consciousness of Workers", "Proletarian Ideology" Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

"the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist)", "consciousness of the workers" and "proletarian ideology" in a joint message on january 10 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message of the three italian organizations reads:

learning of the sad news of the death of the great proletarian revolutionary chou en-lai at a time when we are forming an alliance, we express profound condolences.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Amity Organization Leader Meets Japanese TU Activists Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the friendship visiting group of activists of the national railway workers' union of japan here this morning.

leader of the visiting group is yoshimitsu murakami and deputy leaders are noboru misawa and jungo tamura.

present on the occasion were chang yu, deputy director of the china international travel service, and han hsi-ya, council member of the china-japan friendship association.

after arriving in peking on january 9, the visiting group has visited tsinghua university, a railway hospital and the fengtai shunting yard.

Former Japanese Prime Minister, Dietman Tanaka Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

kakuei tanaka, former japanese prime minister and member of the house of representatives, sent a message on january 9 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i am extremely grieved on learning of the death of premier chou en-lai, who had made great contributions to the friendly relationship between japan and china. premier chou was an outstanding statesman of china as well as the world, and it is my greatest regret that i have lost forever the opportunity to meet him again. may premier chou rest in peace -- that is my sincere wish. meanwhile i extend condolences to the chinese government and people.

Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party
Japan-China Special Committee Arrives
in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

a 13-member delegation of the japan-china special committee of the japanese socialist party arrived here by air yesterday evening for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation leader is shoichi shimodaira, chairman of the special committee and member of the house of representatives. its deputy leader is hideo den, vice-chairman of the special committee and member of the house of councillors, and secretary-general of the delegation is takatoshi fujita, secretary general of the special committee and member of the house of representatives.

the delegation was met at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the association, and liu hsiang-wen, leading member of the foreign affairs group of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

teruji akiyama, minister of the japanese embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND JORDAN

Jordanian King Mourns Death of Premier
Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

hussein i, king of the hashemite kingdom of jordan, sent on january 10 a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep and sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the world has lost one of its great leaders in the death of his excellency, the late prime minister chou en-lai. my government and people join me in expressing to your excellency our deep and heartfelt condolences which we hope you will accept and convey to the family of the late prime minister and the great people of china.

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

jomo kenyatta, president of the republic of kenya, sent a message on january 10 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved at the death of his excellency chou en-lai, the prime minister of the people's republic of china.

he was a dedicated leader and an outstanding statesman who did much to foster the spirit of brotherhood and understanding between china and the rest of the world. his death is a great loss not only to the people's republic of china but to all peace-loving people in the world.

on behalf of myself, the government and the people of kenya i convey to your excellency heartfelt condolences and sympathy, assuring you that we share your sorrow.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Amir Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

amir of kuwait sabah al salem al sabah sent on january 10 a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing his sincerest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it was very sad to hear the tragic news of premier chou en-lai's death. so i wish to express, on behalf of the kuwaiti government and people, our sincerest condolences and deepest sympathy to your excellency, your government and the friendly people of china in this tremendous loss. he has left an indelible mark on the page of world history and his name will long be remembered as a great national leader and statesman.

Heir Apparent and Prime Minister of Kuwait Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

jaber al ahmed al sabah, heir apparent and prime minister of the state of kuwait, sent a message to chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping on january 10, expressing his most sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with great sorrow that we learned of the passing away of mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. i would like to express on behalf of the government and people of kuwait and on my own behalf our most sincere condolences to your excellency and to the government and friendly people of china and to his family. the loss of this great statesman who dedicated his whole life to serving his country and people and safeguarding world peace will be deeply felt by the world. the arab world has lost with his death a friend and a supporter of the just arab causes. i am confident that the relationship of warm friendship existing between kuwait and china will continue in the future.

Speaker of Kuwait National Assembly Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

khalid saleh al ghunaim, speaker of the kuwait national assembly, sent a message yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of members of the kuwait national assembly and myself, i share your grief and sadness for the passing away of the late leader chou en-lai. the deceased spent his life struggling not only for the chinese people but also for other peoples struggling to achieve their national independence and sovereignty. the arabs in particular lost a true friend always backing their just causes. i am still retaining memories of my meeting him in peking in 1974, when the deceased cordially and friendly received me. as i extend condolences to you and his family i pray for his soul to rest in peace and tranquillity.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Expresses Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

moktar ould daddah, president of the islamic republic of mauritania, sent identically-worded messages on january 10 respectively to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the most sorrowful condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

overcome with the deepest emotion, i learned of the death of premier chou en-lai. on behalf of the mauritanian people, party and government and in my own name, i extend to your excellency and, through you, to the chinese people, party and government our most sorrowful condolences. i share with you your deep sorrow for the loss of the outstanding statesman, one of the greatest fighters working for the just cause by the side of chairman mao tsetung. he made all possible efforts for the establishment of the indestructible friendship between our two peoples in their common struggle for liberation, peace and progress.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President Extends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

f.e. marcos, president of the philippines, sent a letter yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the letter reads:

i wish to convey through mr. benjamin romualdez, whom i have appointed as philippine ambassador to the people's republic of china, the condolences and profound sympathies of the filipino people, as well as my own and those of mrs. marcos, on the death of premier chou en-lai.

i was privileged to meet premier chou during my visit to china last june, and it is, therefore, with a sense of personal grief that i share with you and the chinese people the sorrow over his passing.

the death of this brilliant leader and statesman, who under your leadership helped to create a great and united china and gave hope to all developing countries, is a grave loss to the world no less than to china, a loss which has created a void that would be difficult to fill.

Communist Party of Philippines Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of the philippines sent a message on january 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the most profound condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we are filled with grief to learn of the passing away of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. on behalf of all the members of the communist party of the philippines, the fighters of the new people's army and the revolutionary filipino people, we express our most profound condolences to you and through you to the entire communist party of china and the chinese people.

comrade chou en-lai was a great proletarian revolutionary, an outstanding proletarian statesman of the people of china and the world. he worked selflessly and tirelessly, devoting all his energy and ability to the cause of the party and people through the long years of revolutionary war and the complex struggles in the new period of socialist revolution and construction, thus winning the esteem and admiration not only of the chinese people but also of the entire world.

since the founding of new china, comrade chou en-lai steadfastly led the implementation of chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, fought successively during the great proletarian cultural revolution against the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao, and exerted his efforts to the last for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and building china into a powerful, modern socialist state.

comrade chou en-lai unflinchingly upheld marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and waged tit-for-tat struggles against imperialism, revisionism and social-imperialism. he immensely contributed to the great cause of promoting the revolutionary unity and

development of the marxist-leninist parties and organizations and advancing the world proletarian revolution. marxist-leninists the world over will forever remember the services of comrade chou en-lai in adeptly carrying out chairman mao's creative marxist-leninist strategy and tactics for the broadening of the international united front against superpower hegemonism, particularly the aggressive ambitions of soviet social-imperialism.

filipino communists and revolutionary people, carrying on the glorious banner of the departed proletarian revolutionaries, shall pursue all the more unremittingly the people's democratic struggle against u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the philippine reactionary fascist rule, and bring our common revolutionary cause to final victory.

the noble proletarian revolutionary spirit of comrade chou en-lai is immortal excl.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jan. 12, 1976)

sri lanka president william gopallawa called at the chinese embassy here today to express deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

he said that the death of premier chou en-lai is a great loss to mankind. he asked the charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to convey his deep condolences to the chinese government.

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jan. 13, 1976)

sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of sri lanka, called at the chinese embassy here today to extend condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

the prime minister wrote in the condolence book: "my heartfelt sympathy on the irreparable loss of a

great world leader and a sincere and dear friend of sri lanka."

mrs. bandaranaike said to yang hui-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy that premier chou's death was not only a loss to her country but was also her personal loss. she hoped that the good relationship which had existed between the two countries would continue.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the democratic republic of the sudan, sent on january 10 a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing his most heartfelt condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

we have received with deep sorrow and grief the unhappy news of the demise of mr. chou en-lai who always dedicated his life for his country and his nation. the sudanese people and my self convey to your excellency and the friendly chinese nation the most heartfelt condolences for this great loss.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thailand CP Central Committee Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of thailand on january 10 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the deepest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we learned with deep grief of the passing away of comrade chou en-lai, a great proletarian revolutionary and an outstanding communist fighter. on behalf of all the members of our party and the revolutionary people of

thailand, we extend to the communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people, and through you, to the family of comrade chou en-lai, our deepest condolences.

a loyal comrade-in-arms of chairman mao tsetung and one of the outstanding leaders who have long led the chinese revolution, comrade chou en-lai enjoyed the respect, love and admiration of the chinese people. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, comrade chou en-lai devoted all his talents and wisdom to china's new democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great cause of communism throughout his life. comrade chou en-lai resolutely supported the revolutionary struggles of all countries. he was a genuine friend of the thailand people and a great proletarian fighter in opposing imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

during the past decades of struggle in his glorious revolutionary life, comrade chou en-lai made outstanding and tremendous contributions to the revolutionary cause of the chinese people and the world people. his death is a great loss to the chinese people, to the cause of the international communist movement and to the revolutionary people of the world including the thailand people.

the gigantic contributions made by comrade chou en-lai will go down into the annals of the proletarian revolution and will remain for ever in the hearts of the working people. comrade chou en-lai's glorious life of revolutionary struggle and his noble revolutionary qualities are always a brilliant example and the source of aspiration for the proletarian revolutionaries.

CHINA AND UN

UN Secretary-General Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

kurt waldheim, secretary-general of the united nations, sent a message on january 8 (u.s. eastern standard time) to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learned with deep sorrow of the death of his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. he was a most distinguished and esteemed leader who served his country and his people with great devotion for many decades. his dedication to the fostering of better understanding among nations and international peace is widely recognized. the world will be poorer for no longer having the benefit of his wisdom and statesmanship in these critical times. mr. chou en-lai inspired admiration and respect among all who were privileged to meet him. i will always remember the warm and friendly welcome that he accorded me when i visited china. during our long and wide ranging discussion, i was deeply impressed by his profound knowledge of international problems and the particular interest he showed towards the united nations. i wish to express to your excellency, and through you to the government and the people of china, my heartfelt sympathy and condolences on this sad occasion.

UN Security Council and Waldheim Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 12, 1976)

the president, and representatives of member states, of the security council of the united nations, and u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim expressed condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai at a council meeting this afternoon.

at the start of the meeting, salim ahmed salim, president of the council in the current month and representative of the united republic of tanzania, made condolence remarks on behalf of the members of the security council. he said, "the international community

has lost a towering figure in the death of prime minister chou en-lai. not only was he in the terms of china's official announcement a 'long tested leader of the party and the state' but his lasting influence transcends the frontiers of his country." "he could transform vision into reality for the benefit of his people" and "as a companion of chairman mao tsetung in the long march and later in the reconstruction of his nation he played a unique role."

salim said, "i believe that as representatives of member states we feel united with the government and people of china in their loss."

on behalf of the members of the council, he requested the representative of china to transmit to the government and people of china their deep condolences at the moment of sorrow and grief.

the members of the council then stood to observe a minute's silence in memory of premier chou en-lai.

in his statement, u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim said that the death of premier chou en-lai is indeed a great loss not only to the chinese people, but to the world at large. "premier chou en-lai played a historic role both in the development of his own country and in its relations with the world community. he was a distinguished and beloved leader of his people," the secretary general added.

iqal a akhund, representative of pakistan, said that premier chou en-lai had contributed to the building of deep friendship between the chinese and pakistani peoples. pakistan had lost a friend in the death of premier chou en-lai.

representatives of france, italy, libya and others also expressed condolences of their delegations on the death of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND US

USA Revolutionary Communist Party Central Committee Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1976)

the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of u.s.a. sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on january 10, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

the death of comrade chou en-lai is truly heavier than mount tai. his death a great loss not only to the chinese people but to the international working class and revolutionary people everywhere, his life a great inspiration to continue the struggle onward against oppression and exploitation and for revolution, socialism and communism. we are confident the great chinese people, the communist party of china and its central committee, led by mao tsetung, will honor his memory by persevering and succeeding in the fight to defeat all enemies and win still greater victories.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Defense Force Men's Basketball Team Arrives in Peking from Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

the zambian defence force men's basketball team led by j.n. musonda wound up its friendly visit to kwangchow and arrived in peking by air this afternoon.

arriving in peking by the same plane was g.c. zyongwe, military attache of the zambian embassy here, who accompanied the team on its visit.

the zambian guests arrived in kwangchow on the morning of january 5.

on the evening of january 8, the visitors played a friendly match with the men's basketball team of kwangchow army units at kwangchow gymnasium.

while in kwangchow, the zambian guests visited the kwangchow museum and the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

French Journal Exposes Soviet Violation of French Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Paris, Jan. 11, 1976)

soviet trawlers' violation of french territorial waters for plundering french fishery resources and conducting espionage activities was exposed and denounced by "independence and liberty", journal of the "movement for independence and liberty" of france, in a recent article.

the article said, "90 per cent of the fish that the soviet union catches, that is, 9,860,000 tons in 1974, has been taken from the maritime waters of other countries." so far as france is concerned, the article added, the most affected region is bretagne, where the fishing operation in some of the chief ports was marked by a 14 per cent decline during the last semester, bringing on a 45 per cent fall in the income of local ocean-going fishermen. a great number of fishermen are facing the danger of unemployment.

entitled "russian trawlers violate our territorial waters", the article pointed out, "the french people are facing the danger of organized soviet plunder as well as soviet espionage manoeuvres and military provocations." there are radar equipments in many of the soviet trawlers. russian trawlers have patrolled the coastal waters of france for more than once, the article said. in last november, a fleet composed of 13 trawlers appeared in the sea near cherbourg. among them was a "hospital-boat" installed with antennas and radar equipment. besides, they were escorted by three warships: one missile-launching ship and two transporters of airborne helicopter commandos. it was by no means accidental that russians were seen in the straits when france was holding a naval exercise, the article said.

it pointed out, "all the facts show that our national independence is under threat. they also reveal the reality that the russians are preparing to invade us. the soviet union no longer tries to cover its desire for plunder and domination. today our state sovereignty is being harmed by soviet intervention and provocation."

in conclusion, the article demanded that social-imperialism get out of the coastal waters of france.

Latin American Countries to Take Joint
Actions to Defend Maritime Rights

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jan. 11, 1976)

peru, ecuador and chile, member nations of the permanent commission for the south pacific, have decided to take joint actions to defend the stand about the 200-mile maritime rights, according to the press here.

the decision was taken at the 13th ordinary session of the commission held from january 5 to 9 at vina del mar in chile. delegates of venezuela, colombia, bolivia, panama and other latin american countries attended the session as observers.

the session agreed to propose to the governments of the member nations to carry out regional cooperation in developing fishery and scientific research and to take joint measures to defend and exploit maritime recources.

alvaro de soto, head of the peruvian delegation, said in a speech at the closing meeting that "it is necessary to intensify joint actions of the countries of the south pacific and to promote the 200-mile thesis in the fraternal countries of latin america and the nations of the third world".

END

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